

Today in Washington

U. S. Public Is Held Misled By State Dept. 'Propaganda'

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The American people are having the wool pulled over their eyes by the Department of State under the present Administration in somewhat the same fashion it was done by the Truman-Acheson regime. The official propaganda concerning the relations of the United States to its allies, for example, still denounces any member of the Senate or House who proposes an embargo on financial aid to unco-operative allies. But the facts show conclusively that the will of the Congress, as expressed in laws threatening the withdrawal of financial aid from allies that are not co-operative, cannot be thwarted by such propaganda. Here are the facts:

1. On Dec. 1, the Department of State issued a statement declaring that it resented criticism which said the American government should withdraw financial and economic aid from those nations sending strategic materials to countries behind the Iron Curtain. The statement deplored any "threats or intimidation" and said there was "no reason for sacrificing friendship by attempting to coerce."

2. From one end of the country to the other came certain vehement criticisms of Sen. McClellan for coming to the opinion on foreign policy—supposedly the exclusive province of the President—and it was further argued that he was proposing that America "coerce" its allies by withholding financial and economic aid if they traded with Red China and other countries assisting the aggressor.

3. On December 14, the Secretary of State, speaking at Paris, made a speech plainly stating that economic and financial aid will be withheld if France does not ratify the European defense treaty. This statement was characterized by the French press as coercion and intimidation.

Dulles Cites U. S. Statute

4. The Secretary of State on the same day met newspaper men in Paris and pointed out that "in legislation under which the United States is operating this year one finds 50 per cent of the money appropriated this year for prospective members of the European Defense Community cannot be paid over except to the E. D. C. itself." He added that "half the funds are now legally tied up so they cannot be paid out of proceeds except on condition that the E. D. C. comes into existence—on that basis you can draw your own inferences."

5. On December 16, President Eisenhower held a press conference at the White House and permitted a first-person quotation of his answers to newspaper men, some of whom had asked him about the "blunt warning" of the Secretary of State that, if France didn't ratify the E. D. C. pact, the United States would have to reappraise its troop commitments and its policies. Mrs. Eisenhower said in reply: "Ladies and gentlemen, the law of our land—read the

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Richards amendment — what can the Secretary of State say? The law of our land says that 50 per cent of this year's appropriations—I believe, starting January first, isn't it—50 per cent of the appropriation must be given out through the European Defense Community. If E. D. C. does not produce, what do we do?

"I am a little bit astonished that any one should take this as something new, and particularly blunt, but it is just one of the things that the Richards amendment requires of us."

How many people, indeed, who reacted so vehemently to the McCarthy speech, or wrote to the White House, knew anything about the Richards amendment adopted as a part of the appropriation law of July 16, 1953, by Congress or, for that matter, the provisions of the "Mutual Assistance Control Act of 1951." Both measures, overwhelmingly supported by both parties, express the will of Congress that our allies must co-operate or lose the financial support of America. That's exactly what the Wisconsin Senator advocated, but the Department of State professed astonishment over his speech.

Text of Red Trading Ban

The 1951 law reads in part as follows:

"It is further declared to be the policy of the United States that no military, economic, or financial assistance shall be supplied to any nation unless it applies an embargo on such shipments (of strategic materials) to any nation or combination of nations threatening the security of the United States, including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and all countries under its domination.

"This act shall be administered in such a way as to bring about the fullest support for any resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, supported by the United States, to prevent the shipment of certain commodities to areas under the control of governments engaged in hostilities in defiance of the United Nations."

The same law permits the President to hold in abeyance such a penalizing program if the "cessation of aid would clearly be detrimental to the security of the United States." But the President is required to give his detailed reasons immediately to two committees in each house of Congress.

Here, then, is the will of Congress expressed in a law ordering an embargo. Yet, when a prominent Senator urges that the law be enforced, he is vilified from one end of the country to the other for "challenging" the President's leadership. The official propaganda does nothing to put the American people straight on this issue, and they are not reminded that existing laws already provide for the exercise of drastic pressure on unwilling or unco-operative allies. Such suppression of essential facts will not tend to strengthen the confidence of the American people in future pronouncements of their Department of State.

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JUSTICE CLARK OUSTED FROM GERMAN POST

State Dept. Charges Insubordination

FRANKFURT, Dec. 9 (NY News)—Sitdown striking William Clark of Princeton, N. J., was suspended as chief justice of the



Judge Clark

State department courts for Germany Wednesday. The order came directly from undersecretary of state Walter Bedell Smith who said Clark's refusal to "go home as ordered was "insubordination."

Clark, a former federal judge who was ordered a month ago to leave Germany by Dec. 7 said Smith's order was "the work of State department cookie pushers."

He said he would convene the appeals court over which he presides on Dec. 14. Then came a second order from Washington designating associate justice Carl W. Fulghum of Colorado to preside over the Appeals court.

Clark, 62 and wealthy, declined to comment when informed that Fulghum had been ordered to replace him.

Clerk, in a telegram to Smith, said he was being removed because "I wouldn't be an office boy" for the State department which had said that Clark was surplus and that it had no job for him.

"Gen. Lucius D. Clay, when military governor of Germany," Clark wrote, "Gave the courts the same independent status that they have in the United States. It was not until the arrival of the State department cookie pushers that anyone questioned a judge's freedom to act."

Clark had been involved in a feud with United States High Commissioner Conant for months over what he called Conant's interference with the courts.

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State Dept. Fired 306 On Loyalty

BY ROBERT YOUNG

The State department announced late Thursday that 306 employees "against whom a security question existed" were fired between Jan. 20, when the Eisenhower Administration took office, and Sept. 30.

The announcement said the 306 employees "separated" from their jobs in the department are American citizens. The department disclosed further that in addition, 178 alien employees "have been separated on the basis of security considerations."

On Oct. 23, the White House announced that 1,451 federal employees inherited from the Truman administration were fired or compelled to resign for security reasons in the four-month period which ended Sept. 30. Five other employees, hired by the Eisenhower administration on a probationary basis, were dismissed after being investigated, the White House said.

The 1,456 firings and resignations because of security risk were in addition to the discharges of 145,000 federal employees since the inauguration last January under the Administration's economy program.

The period covered by the White House announcement dated from May 27, when President Eisenhower's executive order covering new security-loyalty regulations for federal employees went into effect.

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REPORT RAPS STATE DEPT. ON LAX SECURITY

BY WILLIAM MOORE

Homosexuals and other security risks had a way of remaining on the State department payroll and even gaining promotions during the Truman administration, the Senate permanent investigations subcommittee reported Monday.

Friends in the department had easy access to the personnel files, the subcommittee said, and could remove or destroy derogatory information assembled for the protection of national security.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin told of its findings in a formal report to the Senate on its interrogation of State department officials and of its subsequent investigation.

Files 'Deplorable'

The report said that the files on the 8,000 members of the department's foreign service were particularly susceptible to tampering. The subcommittee quoted John Matson, special agent of the department, as branding the files of the foreign service personnel section as "deplorable" from the standpoint of security.

Mrs. Helen B. Balog, supervisor of the foreign service files, told the committee that she had tried in vain to persuade her superiors to remedy the conditions.

The subcommittee charged that the performance measurement branch, which supplies information on employees, removed derogatory information from its files before submitting the files to the promotion panels, which ruled upon the promotion and transfer of foreign service workers.

The subcommittee said this in its summary of the testimony of Matson, who also testified that

he had tried in vain to tighten up the system:

"That a letter indicating an officer of the State department was permitted to resign as a result of charges involving unusual morals was removed from a file. That thereafter in response to an inquiry, involving such former employee, a letter of indorsement was written without reference to the missing letter . . .

McLeod Praised

"That the performance measurement branch of the personnel section removed derogatory materials from the files and maintained this material in files of their own.

"That amongst the personnel of the recruitment section, which stripped many permanent file jackets, three were found to be homosexuals and permitted to resign."

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McLeod's Personnel Talk Is Questioned By Career Officers

By Garnett D. Horner

Four State Department officials have stuck out their necks in publicly questioning some of the personnel policy views of R. W. Scott McLeod, the department's security and personnel boss.

Their diplomatic criticism came in an article in the current Foreign Service Journal, unofficial spokesman for America's career diplomats as the organ of the American Foreign Service Association.

The article, released by the Journal last night, said the "non-partisan character of the Government's career services remains in doubt until it is known whether views expressed by Mr. McLeod in an American Legion address at Topeka, August 8, are those of the Eisenhower administration."

Signed by Halle.

Louis J. Halle, jr., a member of the State Department's policy planning staff and of the Journal editorial board, signed the article. It was indorsed by his four fellow members of the editorial board—three of them now employed in the State Department and one retired.

The article quoted a portion of Mr. McLeod's August 8 speech in which he spoke of the difficulty of replacing a career employe "whose viewpoint does not coincide with that of the Republican Party," and said "until such time as we can re-educate those employes or replace them with proper personnel, the progress we make is sometimes very slow."

Then the article asserted:

"The whole question of whether the career services are now to lose their non-partisan character must remain in deep uncertainty until we know whether, in his American Legion address, Mr. McLeod was or was not speaking for the administration at large."

Agrees on Socialists

Mr. McLeod is in charge of all personnel matters in the State Department as administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

Mr. Halle wrote that most of his colleagues agree with Mr. McLeod's remarks in an earlier letter to Socialist leader Norman Thomas that Socialists should not be employed in policy-making jobs in the department.

"It would not make sense to put into or retain in 'policy-making' jobs, in President Eisenhower's administration, Socialists, New Dealers or any other political partisans whose convictions are opposed to the philosophy on which the administration seeks to base its policy," Mr. Halle wrote in the Journal.

Career Services Are "Tool."

But he emphasized the "time-honored" distinction between the work of career Government employes and actual policy-making positions filled by political appointees who have the responsibility of making decisions for the administration. The career services form merely a "tool" in the hands of the policy makers, he wrote.

Besides Mr. Halle, the members of the Journal editorial board are: Ray L. Thurston, Deputy Director of the State Department Office of Eastern European Affairs; Edmund Gullion, a member of the policy planning staff; Richard A. Hoole, an official in the office of Philippine and Southwest Asian Affairs; and Charles E. Knox, jr., a retired Foreign Service officer.

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(SECURITY RISKS

SEN. JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY'S INVESTIGATORS HAVE PREPARED A REPORT CHARGING A "CHAOTIC" PERSONNEL FILING SYSTEM LED TO THE HIRING AND PROMOTION OF BAD SECURITY RISKS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT. IT WAS LEARNED.

THE REPORT, STILL UNDER WRAPS, WAS DRAFTED BY THE WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN'S SENATE PERMANENT INVESTIGATING SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH HELD EXTENSIVE HEARINGS ON THE SYSTEM EARLY THIS YEAR. IT HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS FOR APPROVAL.

THE DOCUMENT ASSERTS THE SYSTEM LED TO THE HIRING, PROMOTION AND RETENTION OF PERSONS "WHOSE INTERESTS ARE CONTRARY TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY." IT SAYS THE SYSTEM SPREAD THE FILES AMONG 11 DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS AND IS "INADEQUATE, INEFFICIENT, AND NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECURITY STANDARDS."

THE REPORT RECOMMENDS A THOROUGH REORGANIZATION OF THE FILES, INCLUDING A PERIODIC "MAXIMUM SECURITY INVESTIGATION" OF ALL PERSONS HAVING ACCESS TO THE FILE ROOMS.

IT ALSO PROPOSES A 24-HOUR GUARD OF AT LEAST TWO PERSONS IN THE FILE ROOMS. IN ADDITION, IT SUGGESTED LUMPING ALL FILES TOGETHER EXCEPT SECURITY MATERIAL WHICH SHOULD GO TO THE SECURITY DIVISION.

ALL MATERIAL, IT SAID, SHOULD BE NUMBERED AND INDEXED BY A CORRESPONDENCE CONTROL SECTION WHICH WOULD KEEP TRACK OF IT. NO PERSON WOULD BE ALLOWED TO KEEP A FILE MORE THAN 30 DAYS WITHOUT RETURNING IT FOR THE CHECK TO MAKE SURE IT IS STILL INTACT.

THE REPORT INCLUDES A LETTER FROM R. W. SCOTT MCLEOD, NEW STATE DEPARTMENT SECURITY CHIEF, TELLING MCCARTHY STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO IMPROVE THE SYSTEM AND THAT A "POLICY" ON HANDLING THE FILES IS BEING DRAFTED. THIS WILL DEAL ESPECIALLY WITH REMOVAL OF DEROGATORY MATERIAL. HE SAID THIS PRACTICE, WHICH THE COMMITTEE ASSAILED, HAS BEEN STOPPED.

MCLEOD SAID THAT SOME OF THE MISSING MATERIAL HAD BEEN FOUND AND THAT SECURITY INFORMATION WAS BEING PROTECTED.

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52 AUG 5 1953

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

98 AUG 3 1953

McLeod Lists 107 State Dept. Firings in '53

By the Associated Press
A House Committee learned yesterday that 107 State Department employees have been fired this year as a result of investigations concerning homosexuality or questionable security.

The information came from R. W. Scott McLeod, State Department security officer, in a letter to the House Government Operations Committee. It was made public by Rep. Charles B. Brownson (R-Ind.) who sought the report.

McLeod also said, in reply to a direct inquiry, that the Department does not have any records identifying the 57 persons who were referred to by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) as Communists in a February, 1950, speech.

McLeod said a search of all files has "failed to disclose such a list. I might point out that Senator McCarthy did not identify the individuals except by number in his speech."

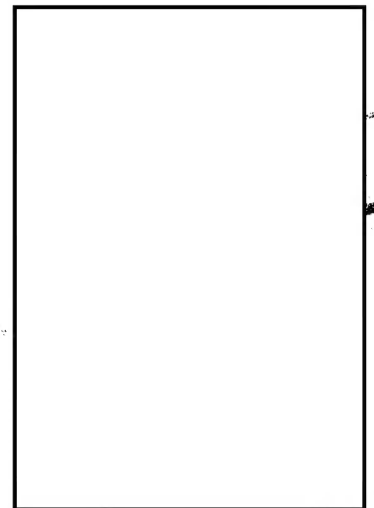
McLeod told the committee he was "reluctant" to come up with "a categorical answer" to the question: "Are there any Communists now employed in the State Department?"

"I must always presume," he wrote, "that the Soviets are attempting to penetrate an agency as sensitive as the State Department, and . . . I may never conclude that their efforts have been unsuccessful."

Of 107 dismissals this year, 74 followed investigations of homosexuality, McLeod said, and involved some security question. He gave this breakdown:

Dismissals for homosexuality—54 in 1950; 119 in 1951, and 134 in 1952; dismissals for security reasons—12 in 1950; 35 in 1951, and 70 in 1952

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Page 11
Date: 7-3-53

78 JUL 23 1953

The State Dept. Cleans House Big RIF in July

By PETER EDSON



CLEAN-UP at the State Department will really begin to roll on July 1.

To many Republican politicians, this will be the Eisenhower Administration's fulfillment of a campaign pledge.

When Secretary of State John Foster Dulles took office in January, he announced that the department could get along with half as many people as it had on the pay roll.

As of Jan. 1, the State Department had nearly 40,000 employees. As of

April 1 it was 31,600.

If Congress does not disapprove President Eisenhower's proposed reorganization plan, over 11,500 of these employees in three agencies will be transferred from under State Department administration. (Most of these jobs won't disappear entirely. They will continue under another agency and label still to be named. In President Eisenhower's proposal, it is dubbed U. S. Information Agency.)

And a big reduction in force—known for short as "RIF"—may not cut the remainder in the State Department itself to 16,000, but it will get it under 20,000.

The transferred agencies are International Information Administration, Institute of Inter-American Affairs and Technical Co-Operation Administration which handle Point Four projects for aid to under-developed countries. As of April 1, IIA had 9243 employees, IIAA had 976 and TCA had 1308.

Out of the approximately 20,100 remaining positions on the State Department pay roll proper, 2550 are now destined to get the ax. That would cut total employment to 17,550.

Of the 2550 who go, approximately 900 will be employees in the United States and 1650 will be overseas. Of the 1650, about half will be Americans and half will be aliens employed by U. S. embassies and consulates all over the world.

These aliens include native translators, clerks, secretaries, chauffeurs, janitors and the like. They are the cheapest help which the State Department employs, as they are paid the prevailing wage rates for similar work in their countries.

* * *

THERE is a remote chance that when the State Department's budget figures are shaken down for the new fiscal year beginning July 1, the total reduction in force may not be as great as 2550. For two reasons.

First, the department went thru a preliminary RIF in May, when 300 employees were dropped. Second, since March State Department employees have been resigning their jobs faster than new employees could

In a series of eight articles, prize-winning correspondent Peter Edson describes for the first time the security and loyalty clean-up in the State Department. This, the second article, deals with personnel cutbacks.

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N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
N.Y. Mirror _____

Date: _____

12-13 JUL 14 1953

be hired under the Eisenhower job freeze and economy orders.

The reduction in force finally decided on will include some few security risk cases but most of them will involve what are considered the least essential employees. This will include those with the lowest proficiency ratings, medical cases, employees eligible for retirement and the like.

Most employees dropped have a right of appeal. For those who choose to protest, it means calling a review board to consider the employee's record to make sure he is not being discriminated against.

* * *

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS—creme de la creme of State Department employees—get slightly preferential treatment. FSOs are to the State Department what West Pointers are to the Army.

It was thought at first that no FSOs would lose their jobs in the RIF. A great cry went up from the non-FSO employees overseas. They complained to their congressmen that the career boys and the professional cookie-pushers who have been running the State Department for so many years were being protected in their jobs while the more competent technical people and experts were being thrown to the dogs.

For political purposes it was charged that this was not the promised clean-out of the State Department, but a freezing in the top jobs of the same old crowd. But the way it is working out now, about 100 of the 1400 Foreign Service Officers will be RIFed. In general, those dropped will be officers in the lowest 7 per cent of efficiency ratings, or those who have not won a promotion for the last three years in a row.

For Foreign Service Staff Corps employees, who rate just below FSOs and who may transfer to the Foreign Service by passing a lateral examination, a rating scale has been worked out to decide who will be retained. This credit is equal to the number of years in service plus bonus points.

A performance record which is outstanding in every respect and shows no weakness gets five bonus points. For superior performance it is three points. For performance exceeding basic requirements it is two points. For performance meeting basic requirements, one point. For deficiencies, no points.

* * *

FOR State Department employees who are not in foreign service, special regulations on the reduction in force were announced in April. The purpose was to make the cut as fair as possible.

These regulations in general follow the Civil Service manual on separations. They give job protection on the basis of seniority, veterans' preference rights to Government work and Civil Service standing.

Thus an employee who has considerable standing may be able to "bump" some one not so high on the employment scale, if the higher-rated employee is willing to take a lower job.

Monday: Homosexuals in the department

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The State Dept. Cleans House

The inside story of the security and loyalty clean-up in the State Department can now be told.

Veteran prize-winning Washington NEA correspondent Peter Edson has collected information from the most authoritative sources touching upon every angle of the clean-up. In a series of eight articles he will explain:

- Who is directing the house-cleaning?
- What is the extent of the firing program?
- What about homosexuals in the department?
- What is the Loyalty Review program like and how is it succeeding?
- What effect has Sen. McCarthy's investigations had on the clean-out?

Turn to Page 27 and read the first of these eight exclusive articles.

NOT RECORDED
JUL 14 1953

Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post _____
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 N.Y. Mirror _____

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62 JUL 21 1953

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State Dept. Cleans House

Broom-Wielder Scott McLeod Works Quietly,
 Without Fear of Blusterers and Meddlers

By PETER EDSON

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Key man and most controversial figure in the State Department's house-cleaning is R. W. Scott McLeod.

He is 39, Iowa born and educated, an ex-newspaperman, a former FBI agent, later administrative assistant to Styles Bridges of New Hampshire.

Mr. McLeod is a Republican, naturally. He is stocky, a little under six feet in height, with crew-cropped black hair and rosy cheeks. He wears horn-rim spectacles.

Scotty McLeod was named State Department Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs on Feb. 26, just after he had left Washington for a delayed vacation in Florida. He came back, reported for work and was sworn in on March 3.

He asked what his job was and to whom he reported. A State Department press release announcing the appointment was pretty vague as to details, but it was his guide.

SEES DULLES LITTLE

They gave him an office suite in the main State Department building where he would be accessible to his immediate superior, Undersecretary Donald B. Lourie, in charge of administration and organization, and to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

So far, Mr. Dulles has seen Mr. McLeod only a few times and then on specific matters. The Secretary has so many bigger world problems to grapple with that he told a congressional committee he hopes to be relieved of administrative and operating problems.

In other words, the Secretary has delegated responsibility for the clean-up of subordinates, except on general policy approval and the handling of specific cases—like that of the dismissed John Carter Vincent—on which he is required by law or by circumstances to take personal responsibility.

Primary responsibility has been given to Undersecretary Lourie. He is former president of Quaker Oats Co., of Chicago. He was brought to Washington and given a two-year job under special legislation—the second law passed by the new Republican Congress.

ASSIGNED BY LAURIE

Mr. Lourie's assignment is to clean up the State Department. He is concentrating on reorganization and administration, however, to eliminate red tape and put the department on a business basis. The entire work load on loyalty and security cases has been dumped on Scott McLeod, as Undersecretary Lourie's good right arm.

The job that Mr. McLeod was asked to take had been created by Nevada Sen. Pat McCarran's Internal Security Act. It set up a position with the rank of an assistant secretary of State to have charge of security and consular affairs.

The latter includes passports and visas, protective services and munitions control. Because the security function is so closely related to the personnel problem, Mr. Lourie has assigned the State Department's personnel offices to Mr. McLeod's bureau. This includes also the Foreign Service Institute where young State Department officers are trained for their work.



R. W. SCOTT McLEOD

PLENTY OF BACKING

Scott McLeod was picked for his job and hired by Undersecretary Lourie. But Mr. McLeod was picked for the job by Sen. Bridgman, nearly all the Republicans in the Senate, including Vice President Nixon, and a few Democrats like Sen. Pat McCarran of Nevada. Mr. McLeod is also said to have the indorsement of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and the White House.

The story around Washington was that Mr. McLeod was to be the big ax-man for "cleaning up the mess." There were rumors that his appointment was the political bargaining price which Secretary Dulles had to pay to get Senate confirmation on some of his other appointments. There were suspicions that papers which got on McLeod's desk would be funneled to Sen. Joe McCarthy's investigating committee.

It hasn't worked out that way—or if it has, it has been pretty well covered up. Mr. McLeod has insisted on co-operation with all congressional committees—an assignment which he was given by another Assistant Secretary, Thurston B. Morton, who is in charge of State Department liaison with Congress.

DEFIES MCCARTHY

Mr. McLeod has refused at least once to testify before the McCarthy committee. This was on the case of Charles E. Bohlen, during the fight over his confirmation as Ambassador to Russia.

And he has refused several times to take orders from Sen. McCarthy's impetuous young counsel, Roy M. Cohn. Once was in connection with the Theodore Kagan case, of which more later in this series.

Mr. McLeod did not begin his clean-out by firing all the old assistants in his own office and bringing in his personal gang. There have been a few transfers in Mr. McLeod's bureau and he has added to his own office a small staff of personal assistants—nearly all ex-FBI men like himself.

Edward N. Montague, former State Department director of personnel, has become personnel director in Bureau of Internal Revenue. Robert W. Woodward, chief of Foreign Service personnel, has been promoted to deputy assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs. Their former deputies, respectively Robert J. Ryan and A. T. Weatherbee, are now acting in charge of the jobs of their former bosses. But a new political appointment of a new director of personnel, from outside the Department of State, may be named soon.

FRIEND OF JOHN FORD

Mr. McLeod has retained the services of John W. Ford as director of the Office of Security—a key job in the clean-up program. One of Mr. McLeod's first calls, after he took over, was on John Ford. Mr. McLeod asked him frankly where he began? Where was the big trouble? What should they do first?

Mr. Ford replied that one of the main troubles was that the chiefs

of mission—the State Department career employees heading up diplomatic and consular offices abroad—were untouchable. Under the old regulations, it was assumed that when a man in Foreign Service rose to the position of chief of mission, he should be above investigation.

Mr. McLeod ordered that changed, as one of his first acts. Shortly thereafter several officials high in the Foreign Service were called back to Washington for questioning.

ONE SEPARATION

So far, a public announcement has been made on only one of these cases. In testimony before a congressional committee, Undersecretary Lourie announced that Charles W. Thayer, counsel general in Munich, had been separated from Government service on a morals charge, and then resigned.

Mr. Thayer, 43, is a West Point graduate of 1933. He has spent 19 years in the Foreign Service, with a military furlough in World War II. He is a brother-in-law of Ambassador to Moscow Bohlen.

Being instrumental in Mr. Thayer's removal constituted R. W. Scott McLeod's quiet start on his new job.

TOMORROW: The Big Reduction in Force.

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Martin Confident of Halting New Cuts
Foreign Aid Up

for Debate

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House leaders called up the foreign aid bill for debate as four Republicans urged cuts totaling more than \$1,000,000,000.

Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. said, however, he was sure the drive for deeper cuts would be stopped.

As cleared by Rules Committee, the measure would provide \$4,998,000,000 to run the aid program during the fiscal year starting July 1. This compares with President Eisenhower's cutback request for \$5,474,000,000.

Rep. John M. Vorys (R., O.), floor manager of the bill, predicted the House would approve it without any big changes—giving the new Administration a solid vote of confidence in the first House test on foreign policy.

Reps. Lawrence H. Smith (R., Wis.), E. Ross Adair (R., Ind.), Marguerite Stitt Church (R., Ill.), and Alvin M. Bentley (R., Mich.), members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, called for further drastic cuts in the measure.

Speaker Martin said he would hold the House in session thru Saturday if necessary to get the bill passed this week.

Elsewhere on the Hill:

McCarthy Lauds Ike's Clarification

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.) said today he hopes President Eisenhower's conference with Secretary John Foster Dulles "will result in a clarification" of the department's book-banning policy. Mr. Eisenhower said yesterday he had not seen a State Department directive on removal of books from U. S. overseas libraries. He said he was asking Mr. Dulles to discuss it.

Mr. Eisenhower explained what he meant when he exhorted Dartmouth College seniors Sunday not to "join the book burners." He declared he favored free access to communist books in this country because it is necessary for the American people to know all the facts about communism. But he said it would be ridiculous to supply our libraries abroad with books that advocate the overthrow of our own Government.

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) praised the President's statement as "a very commendable clarification of the Dartmouth speech which unfortunately was misunderstood by a great number of people."

In another development, Dr. J. B. Matthews, a pioneer in the early days of congressional Red-hunting, was named by Sen. McCarthy today to be executive director of the Senate Permanent Investigating sub-committee.

To make room for Mr. Matthews, McCarthy announced Francis D. Flanagan, veteran general counsel of the sub-committee, would become chief counsel of the Senate Government Operations Committee, parent committee of the investigating group. Sen. McCarthy heads both

JUSTICE CLAIM

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N. Y.) planned to ask the House Judiciary Committee today to decide whether Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark should be subpoenaed to testify before his investigating sub-committee. Justice Clark yesterday rejected an invitation to appear voluntarily before the sub-committee investigating tax cases in

the Justice Department—which Mr. Clark once headed.

GI HOUSING

Chairman Jesse P. Wolcott of the House Banking Committee charged today a Veterans Administration regulation is blocking construction and financing of GI housing. He backed a drive by the nation's home builders to kill the VA's controversial ban on mortgage discounting. A House Veterans sub-committee planned to open an investigation of the order today.

VETERANS

The House Veterans Committee prepared for a last-ditch fight today

against proposed restrictions on free hospital care for ex-GIs whose ailments are not due to their military service. The curbs are con-

tained in an Independent Offices Appropriation bill which was expected to come up for final passage today.



Former Deputy Attorney General Peyton Ford (above) denied before the House Judiciary sub-committee that he agreed with Sen. William Langer (R., N. D.) to a deal in which a Minneapolis physician could settle his tax liability at a saving of \$83,000.

James S. Kemper Goes to Brazil

L. Corrin Strong Made Envoy to Norway; Col. Guggenheim Named to Portugal Post

(Pictures on Page 2)

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Post Reporter

President Eisenhower yesterday nominated L. Corrin Strong to be Ambassador to Norway and Col. M. Robert Guggenheim to be Ambassador to Portugal.

Strong was the leader of pre-convention Eisenhower forces in the District of Columbia and Guggenheim, one of the heirs to a \$269,000,000 mining fortune, has been a Republican campaign contributor and with his wife long a fixture in the Washington social scene.

Both nominations had been forecast for some time.

The President also named James S. Kemper, former treasurer of the Republican National Committee, to be Ambassador to Brazil. He is now chairman of the Lumberman's Mutual Casualty Co. of Chicago.

Strong, 60, heads the Hattie M. Strong Foundation set up by his mother for such philanthropic purposes as educational loans for students of all countries. The late Mrs. Strong was the widow of the president of the Eastman Kodak Co. Strong has been active in District civic affairs. He will succeed C. Ulric Bay, whose resignation was accepted by the President yesterday.

Guggenheim, 68, is a former executive of the American Smelting & Refining Co. and former secretary and vice president of the United States Zinc Co. He holds a reserve rank of colonel. Both Strong and Guggenheim are World War I veterans and Strong served in Norway during World War II in an Army liaison post. He is a native of Tacoma, Wash.

Strong, who is married and the father of three sons, lives

at 2712 32d st. nw. Guggenheim married his fourth wife in 1938, the former Mrs. Rebecca Pollard Van Lennep, member of an old Virginia family. The Guggenheims live at 4400 Broad Branch rd. nw.

The Guggenheims' palatial 175-foot yacht, Firenze, was used as a Navy patrol craft during World War II.

Guggenheim will succeed Cavendish W. Cannon, a career diplomat who has not yet been reassigned. Kemper will succeed Herschel V. Johnson, a career diplomat who has retired. These nominations also must win Senate approval.

The President also named John C. Baker, 67-year-old president of Ohio University, to be United States representative at the sixteenth session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council in Geneva, Switzerland, June 30.

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WASHINGTON POST
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Talley Joins State Department As Security Staff Consultant

Ex-Police Inspector To Instruct Probers In District Matters

Clarence Talley, retired District police inspector, today joined the State Department's security staff as a part-time consultant.

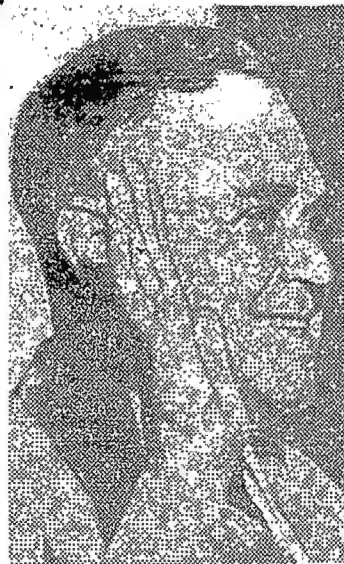
R. W. Scott McLeod, department security administrator, said Mr. Talley's work primarily would be to instruct the department's security aides on investigative techniques relating especially to the District.

Mr. McLeod told reporters that Mr. Talley's "long and illustrious career in the police service here" has given him "a knowledge of the District situation which is not readily available to the department."

Mr. Talley was sworn into office in Mr. McLeod's office this morning by Wesley S. Andress, assistant chief of the division of departmental personnel.

"I'll do my best on anything to which I may be assigned," Mr. Talley said.

It was uncertain how much time Mr. Talley will be asked to devote to the State Department work. Officials said he



—Star Staff Photos.

CLARENCE TALLEY Taking oath of office today.

would be paid about \$50 a day when actually employed.

Mr. Talley, a native of Fauquier County, Virginia, has never quite lost the paradoxical mixture of Southern gentleman and Peck's Bad Boy that made him

(See TALLEY, Page A-3.)

INDEXED - 117

JUL 7 1953

Times-Herald ☐
 Wash. Post ☐
 Wash. News ☐
 Wash. Star ☐
 N.Y. Herald Tribune ☐
 N.Y. Mirror ☐

Date:

63 JUL 28 1953

Talley

(Continued From First Page.)

the Police Department's most lovable practical joker.

His favorite targets for expert leg pulling were visiting Congressmen and young reporters.

The latter he sent on many a wild goose chase to cover his favorite exclusive tip—"A fire in the awnings on the Washington Monument."

The same traits he used to advantage to catch many a criminal off guard, and rise through the ranks to become inspector and assistant superintendent. In June, 1947, he was seriously considered for the post of police chief.

Mr. Talley joined the force in July, 1917, as a beat man assigned to No. 5 precinct. He resigned in March, 1918, and served 18 months in the Navy.

His ability to calm the ruffled spirits of irate citizens won him a job as station clerk in the Detective Bureau in June, 1928. He rose through the ranks and became an inspector in November, 1941. He retired on April 1, 1950, due to heart trouble and hypertension.

He served for several years as a member of the District Boxing Commission.

A resident of McLean, Va., he is married. He has four commendations for exceptional service.

State Adopts 'Ruthless' Security Test

Plan Strictly Screens
New Job Applicants,
Makes Firing Easier

By Murray Marder
Post Reporter

The State Department disclosed yesterday that it had jumped the gun on the new, strict Federal employees security plan and put similar tough clearance procedures in effect over two months ago. In addition, R. W. Scott McLeod, who became the department's security director on March 3, has taken the position that he must be "ruthless" in judging new job applicants on security grounds.

His position, as related to several reporters and confirmed by a department spokesman, is that no one has a right to work for the Government and therefore it should be extremely cautious in selecting its employees.

McLeod said the "ruthless" approach to new applicants differs from a more temperate view toward present employees.

A spokesman said that when McLeod took office in March, a draft of the new security order was being circulated throughout the Government. The order, issued by President Eisenhower, does not go into effect until May 27 for all Government departments, but the spokesman said it had been expected to be put in action earlier.

"That order," a spokesman said, "provided that the proceedings under the old loyalty security program would cease to operate 90 days after the effective date of the new order."

"Therefore," he said, "there
See SECURITY, Page 2, Col. 4

was no disposition to start cases through the old procedures out of the belief that there would not be time to complete the entire procedure, including the appeals, before the new system came into operation."

Why the State Department waited until yesterday to explain a procedure it said had been in effect since March 3 was not indicated.

All loyalty security cases which began before March 3 are still going forward under the old system, with hearings and appeal rights, the spokesman said.

There was one report yesterday that the program McLeod is now using fails to give an employee any right to appeal a decision against him. The spokesman said that is incorrect. He said an employee could appeal such a decision if he wished—but so far none has challenged an adverse finding, and all resigned rather than face charges. It was not disclosed how many employees departed in that manner.

McLeod, a former FBI agent and later an administrative assistant to Sen. Styles Bridges

(R-N. H.), needed the tougher new plan so he could fire employees for "misconduct," the spokesman said.

The new Federal Employees Security Program broadly defines "security" to include every everything ranging from spying and sabotage to being unreliable, untrustworthy, immoral or engaging in "notoriously disgraceful conduct."

The State Department is also using lie detectors in some doubtful security cases, it was said, where the employee agrees to their use.

Use of lie detectors by Government agencies has been a subject of controversy for many years. Some departments frown on using them, and others have said from time to time that they use the detectors in a "limited" way.

The practice has been assailed by several members of Congress, who have challenged the accuracy of the results and who also contend there is no real way to assure that the lie detectors, or polygraphs, will be used only where the employee "voluntarily" agrees to do so.

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THE WASHINGTON POST
SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1953

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From Dupes to Homosexuals
**State Spells Out
 Security Program**

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Times-Herald _____
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Date: _____

70 JUN 10 1952

By ANTHONY LEWIS

The Republican high command at the State Department today spelled out for the first time its employe security program.

R. W. Scott McLeod, top department security officer, detailed his policies to The News in an exclusive interview—the first formal interview he has granted since he took over March 3 as administrator of State's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

Carl W. McCardle, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, sat in. A condition for the interview was that Mr. McLeod would not be quoted directly.

Mr. McLeod, a former police reporter, FBI agent and administrative assistant to Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N. H.), is stocky and pleasant-looking, with graying crew-cut hair and horn-rimmed glasses.

As general advice to State Department employes Mr. McLeod said:

The fact that the same emphasis was not put on security in the past administration does not mean that the department is full of bad security risks. He won't really have the picture until everyone is judged by the new system, but he sees no reason for any jitters—any shaky morale.

TWO PROGRAMS

Mr. McLeod discussed two security programs—an informal, temporary set-up he has been using since March 3 and formal new regulations which are to become effective at the end of this month.

When he took office, Mr. McLeod said, the Administration already had prepared the rough draft of its new executive order on security. This order was issued by President Eisenhower on April 27.

In the meantime Mr. McLeod decided it would be a waste of time to continue examining State Department personnel by the standards of the existing Truman loyalty-security program. He reasoned that the new criteria would soon be in effect and any evaluations done in the interim would have to be redone.

USING NEW STANDARDS

Without formal order, Mr. McLeod directed security officers to use the new standards. The executive order published subsequently included these factors to be weighed in an employe's past record:

- Behavior or associations which show he is not reliable.
- Deliberate falsification.
- Criminal or immoral conduct, including habitual drunkenness, use of drugs and sexual perversion.
- Indications that he may be subject to influence.
- Conspiring or committing sabotage, espionage or treason.
- Associating with a spy, traitor or revolutionist.
- Membership in subversive organizations.

FEARS MISUNDERSTANDING

Mr. McLeod said he felt there had been widespread public misunderstanding of his role in enforcing these security requirements—a tendency to overrate the quantity of his accomplishments, perhaps.

The same people are doing the basic evaluating of investigators' reports, he said, as handled the job in the Acheson administration—16 to 18 persons in the Security Office. He's never even visited the place.

In the vast majority of cases, Mr. McLeod said, the people being investigated are o. k. and the checking process stops right there. But if there are questionable points or it is a top appointee, the evaluation and all the original investigators' files go to Mr. McLeod for study.

He sends the papers, with his opinion to Donald B. Lourie, Under Secretary for Administration. Finally, for all important positions and in all questionable cases, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles must study the evaluation and make the decision.

Mr. McLeod had the 16 or 18 evaluators up to his office for a get-together shortly after he took office. There he gave them what amounts to the clearest statement of his views on the whole subject of security.

DESCRIBES MEETING

This is Mr. McLeod's description of the meeting:

He started by telling the men they'd probably been reading the papers—but, as they could see, he had no tail and no horns.

He told them his basic advice was not to make a judgment on a case unless they were sure, unless they had all the facts. If a file was incomplete, send it back to the investigators. They said that rule pleased them; heretofore they had to evaluate incomplete files.

Mr. McLeod said he could not tell the evaluators specific rules—what dates or actions should be counted. But he said they should always bear in mind that the State Department primarily wanted people with good judgment.

If a person had been duped into joining front organizations, for example, it certainly might indicate bad judgment.

URGES RUTHLESSNESS

In the case of new job applicants, Mr. McLeod said: Be completely ruthless. No one has the right to be a Government employee. It's a privilege, and we can always find plenty more applicants for one rejected.

But a person already employed by the department has to be judged by different standards, he said. The employee might have done something in 1938 that would disqualify a new applicant today, but a good record in the department since then might cancel out past actions and prove he has good judgment.

Mr. McLeod told the evaluators: Leave your judgment by noting the man's record in the department in the intervening years.

WARNS OF PERVERSION

In the interview Mr. McLeod pointed out one exception to his rule. He said a homosexual act, no matter how long past, would make an employee liable to blackmail. He seemed to imply that no department

record could cancel out a proved homosexual act in the past.

Mr. McLeod acknowledged that the department sometimes used polygraphs, or lie detectors, in evaluating security reports.

For example, he said, a witness might swear that a department employee had committed a homosexual act. If the employee denied it and both stuck to their stories, the employee might be asked to submit to a lie detector.

Mr. McLeod's policy since March 3 has been to reopen the files on any employee transferred or promoted and to bring investigations up to date where necessary.

SYSTEM UNDER REVIEW

Under the present system the FBI carries out full field checks only for presidential appointees and certain jobs designated by Congress, with State Department investigators handling lesser jobs. But Mr. McLeod indicated this system was under review.

Under his temporary program since March 3, there has been no procedure for appeal by an employee from an adverse security decision. But Mr. McLeod said there had been no contested cases so far anyway.

He said that several dozen persons separated from the State Department since he took office had all resigned rather than face charges.

Employee rights will be spelled out specifically in formal regulations which Mr. McLeod hopes to publish shortly after the President's order on security goes into effect, next Wednesday.

The regulations, to become part of the State Department manual, will put the new security program on a permanent basis. Tho they are not final yet, Mr. McLeod said they will closely follow sample departmental regulations suggested by the Justice Department.

Every accused employee will have the right to file a formal answer to charges, to be heard by a trial board, to have a lawyer and cross-examine accusers, to present witnesses, and to have his case decided finally by Secretary Dulles.

At the end of the interview Mr. McLeod said he would define his goal as the maximum security possible which will permit State to get its job done.

People have had the impression the tail was wagging the dog, he said—meaning the State Department was putting security ahead of its work. He said that wasn't true and he didn't believe in it.

For example, he said, it would be ideal to make everyone entering the State Department building show a pass and photo, but nobody'd come to work on time or get anything done.

Even a non-security employee must be judged by the same standards, Mr. McLeod said. Why should the taxpayers support a drunken janitor?

He summed up his attitude this way:

We want to make the State Department proud of its reputation. We're not policing people's lives—following them around. But if their conduct become notorious, if they've conducted themselves in a way to reflect discredit on the service, they must go.



R. W. SCOTT McLEOD
He went ahead

TV Activities Blocked, Voice Aide Declares

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP).—A Voice of America executive today accused the State Department of hamstringing television as a propaganda weapon in the cold war.

"To put it very bluntly," Richard W. Hubbell told Senate investigators, "the department has been paying lip service to the idea of international television while doing virtually nothing about it. This means we have been missing opportunities in a number of countries."

Hubbell is television director of the Voice, which is the propaganda arm of the State Department.

He told a public hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R-Iowa):

"Our television activities have been confined to the most limited things, given a very low priority and blocked at every turn. Virtually all the worthwhile things have been done despite opposition, without clear cut authority and certainly without encouragement . . .

"Clearly, the only way to communicate rapidly and in the near future with the 400 million people in a country like India is by means of a nation-wide television system." Hubbell suggested a \$350,000 a year budget for Voice TV.

Earlier, John A. Nalley, acting chief of the Voice's east Asia branch, testified that the proposed elimination of programs beamed to Thailand and Malaya would "accomplish in one short month more than international communism has been able to accomplish in 10 years."

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State Department Blacklists Uncleared Artists, Composers

By the Associated Press

Officials said today the State Department has blacklisted recently a number of composers, artists and writers until they are cleared for security.

That means their works in the meantime are kept off the Voice of America and not used by overseas libraries or in official publications. Just who has been thus blacklisted was not disclosed.

The action was taken after the Department's security division reported "derogatory information" against some of the persons whose names were submitted by the International Information Administration.

Both the IIA and the overseas officials submitted long lists for clearance after a departmental order of last February prohibited materials from Communist or pro-Communist sources.

Officials said authors, artists and composers about whom unfavorable information was found in the files have been blacklisted until procedures are worked out for final clearances. Meantime, the Security Division, headed by R. W. S. McLeod, has complained that it lacks the facilities to investigate artists and musicians along with applicants for jobs.

The practice of submitting lists of persons about whose work questions had been raised dates back to the previous administration, officials said, but tightening of security restrictions has produced a larger number of casualties than before.

MAY 18 1953

Times-Herald _____
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MAY 18 1953

Date: MAY 18 1953

State Dept. Boners Cited By Brownson

A House Government Operations subcommittee chairman yesterday charged there were at least eight "boners" in the handling of records of a State Department employee and this was indicative of generally "slipshod administration."

Rep. Charles B. Brownson (R-Ill.) said the subcommittee's study into the personnel data on John C. Montgomery, State Department worker who committed suicide, showed a chain of "slip-ups."

His fellow member, Rep. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.), differed. He argued this was "an isolated instance" and there had been no evidence of any disloyalty, bad character or inefficiency so that a fuller set of paper records would have made little difference.

Brownson started yesterday's session of his subcommittee with a statement that he was not looking into the Montgomery case, except as an example of how records are handled in the department. He said the subcommittee's initial probe into the suicide turned up enough evidence of "administrative errors" to warrant further study of the record-keeping.

The Montgomery file, Brownson said, indicated a missing efficiency report, an illegible medical record, an incompletely executed form, and Montgomery's assignment to a temporary post for 14 months although regulations limited such details to six months.

Later, Montgomery's superiors testified the missing efficiency report showed a "satisfactory" performance rating.

One of the missing details in the Montgomery record, Brownson emphasized, was the fact that he had failed a foreign service examination four times. This, in the opinion of G. Hayden Raynor, director of the Office of British Commonwealth and Northern European Affairs, was not necessarily an indication of Montgomery's disqualification for his Finnish desk assignment.

A few minutes later Rep. George Meader (R-Mich.) disclosed that he, too, had once failed a foreign service examination. "It was mighty tough," he said.

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Times-Herald _____
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MAY 18 1953

'FULFILLMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY'

Nothing Personal, Mr. Montgomery.

By MILTON BERLINER

The naked body of John Montgomery wasn't actually stretched out on the long, green-topped committee table. But you had to keep telling yourself that.

John C. Montgomery, a State Department official, hanged himself in the early morning hours of Jan. 24 in his O-st nw home. He had stripped off his clothing and placed a hemp rope around his neck. Then he had tied the other end to a stair railing and jumped into space.

He was mourned by his friends, and his body was buried.

Yesterday, however, a House Government Operations sub-committee figuratively "dug up" all that was left of John C. Montgomery and exposed it to public view. This, they said, was "in the interest of improvement of State Department personnel procedures."

This was impersonal, they said. In the interests of good government. They were not concerned with John Montgomery, the individual.

A RESPONSIBILITY

"In a more general sense," said Chairman Charles B. Brownson (R., Ind.), "this inquiry is being made by this sub-committee in fulfillment of its assigned responsibility to examine the administrative policies and practices of the State Department."

But no matter how detached the congressmen attempted to be, their questions kept coming back to John Montgomery, the human being.

"John Montgomery, a bachelor aged 42, had been an employee of the State Department since Sept. 3, 1946," Chairman Brownson said, looking down from the committee rostrum. The spectators leaned forward to catch every word, and a dozen newsmen began to take notes:

"He was hired as an economist . . . in Sept., 1951, he became a Finnish desk officer . . . cause of death, strangulation while in the early stages of intoxication . . . suicide . . . neither the police nor the State Department investigation found the suicide to have been related to Mr. Montgomery's official duties . . . his history gave evidence of a life of continuous frustrations dating from childhood."

Now, said Rep. Brownson, we will hear from the first witness—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of the Selective Service System.



JOHN C. MONTGOMERY
'Rest is sweet after strife.'

INDEXED-100

DRAFT

Gen. Hershey reported briskly. John Montgomery, he said, was 29 when he was called, a graduate student at Georgetown University . . . five-foot nine, 160 pounds . . . blue eyes, blond hair, light complexion . . . Mercersburg Academy for three years, Princeton for four, studied economics on graduation . . . no request for deferment . . . he had a draft examination in Washington on May 22, 1941 . . . medical testimony was that he had flat feet

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N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
N.Y. Mirror _____

Date: APR 30 1953

78 MAY 13 1953

... at Ft. Myer in October, 1942, physically and mentally disqualified on basis of psychoneurosis of an anxiety type . . . persistent tachycardia and incipient anemia . . . 1B, then 4F, then 2A as an essential worker.

The Army, said Gen. Hershey, would rather have a man with a foot off, than a man with scars on his personality.

SECURITY?

How could the State Department hire such a man? Well, John W. Ford, new director of Office of Security, State Department, couldn't be sure that even now, he would have rejected John Montgomery. But he certainly would have obtained additional medical and psychiatric testimony.

Mr. Ford intoned statistics about how State Department had only 12 security investigators and one field officer in 1941; 28 and 4 in 1942; 65 and 20 in 1946; 97 and 20 in 1951 and 94 investigators and 23 field officers this year.

The ghost of Mr. Montgomery soon returned. It seems that he "lacked initiative and judgment," according to reports.

But as late as April 18, 1952, his supervisor had reported that Mr. Montgomery has been "a willing worker . . . on several occasions shown initiative and imagination in organizing working groups . . . has a sense of responsibility."

THE CONCLUSION?

The sub-committee's "impersonal" investigation into State Department personnel procedures went on. Perhaps they would recommend how to improve it, after weighing all the facts in the Montgomery case.

But if future committee members study the record, they will not discover a cold analysis of an administrative problem.

They will find an unhappy portrait of a frustrated man who had hoped to slip quietly into oblivion that cold winter morning when he waved goodbye to his friends and walked into the house to take his life.

McLeod Says Dulles Didn't Overrule Him

By Sam Zagoria
Post Reporter

Robert W. Scott McLeod, top State Department security official, yesterday disavowed reports that any of his recommendations on loyalty-security cases have been overturned by his departmental superiors.

The charge that McLeod had disagreed with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles over the evaluation of Charles E. (Chip) Bohlen as a security risk was used in the Senate to delay confirmation of Bohlen as Ambassador to Russia. Bohlen later was confirmed.

Several Senators, including Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) and Pat McCarran (D-Nev.), charged that Dulles had overruled McLeod on Bohlen.

Yesterday McLeod, testifying before a House Government Operations subcommittee, was asked if there were any occasions when his recommendations were overruled. He replied: "None."

Representative Thomas J.

Dodd (D-Conn.) pressed: "Not any? There have been reports to that effect."

McLeod grinned, "Yes, I've read about that. But at that time the procedure was such that my recommendation was not sought."

Earlier, the subcommittee headed by Rep. Charles B. Brownson (R-Ind.) heard testimony that some 2300 State Department employees were never investigated and another 2000 were "inadequately" checked.

The witness, John W. Ford, department security director, quickly assured the Representatives that this situation was rapidly being reversed under the new management. All new appointees are given a "full field investigation" and persons transferred or promoted are "rescreened" by security men, Ford said.

Thus far, some 8553 persons who applied for departmental employment since 1947 have been turned down "as a result of investigations," he said.

The hearing was called by the Brownson subcommittee in carrying out a "case study" of John C. Montgomery, head of the department's Finnish desk who committed suicide January 23. Brownson said the department was unaware of draft board findings that Montgomery suffered from psycho-neurosis dating from early childhood.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, disclosed the Montgomery report and added that State Department personnel officers could have had this information before appointing Montgomery if they had asked for it.

Toward the end of the all-day hearing, which continues today at 2 p. m., Representative Dodd said he had "heard nothing that would pass any shadow on the loyalty, ability or character" of Montgomery.

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INDEXED-400

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62 MAY 14 1953

Date: APR 8 6 1953

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Ladd ☒
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 Mr. Belmont ☒
 Mr. Clegg ☒
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 Mr. Winterrowd ☒
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 Mr. Sizoo ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

(SECURITY)

JOHN W. FORD, DIRECTOR OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S SECURITY OFFICE, TESTIFIED THAT 2,300 EMPLOYEES CARRIED OVER FROM THE PAST ADMINISTRATION WERE NEVER INVESTIGATED.

FORD ALSO TOLD A HOUSE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE THAT ANOTHER 2,000 EMPLOYEES WERE "INADEQUATELY" INVESTIGATED AND WILL HAVE TO BE REINVESTIGATED. THE DEPARTMENT HAS ABOUT 42,000 EMPLOYEES.

HE APPEARED AS A WITNESS BEFORE A SUBCOMMITTEE HEADED BY REP. CHARLES B. BROWNSON (R-IND.) WHICH IS TRYING TO FIND OUT WHETHER LOOSE SECURITY PRECAUTIONS HAVE BEEN TIGHTENED UP IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE LAUNCHED THE INVESTIGATION AFTER LOOKING INTO THE SUICIDE OF JOHN C. MONTGOMERY, FORMERLY HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT'S FINNISH DESK.

MONTGOMERY COMMITTED SUICIDE JAN. 23 BY HANGING HIMSELF IN HIS APARTMENT. REP. FRED BUSBEY (R-ILL.) IN A HOUSE SPEECH JAN. 29 DEMANDED AN INVESTIGATION OF "THE MYSTERY AND SECRECY" SURROUNDING HIS DEATH.

BROWNSON SAID HIS SUBCOMMITTEE HAS FOUND NOTHING DETRIMENTAL TO SECURITY IN CONNECTION WITH MONTGOMERY'S DEATH, BUT THAT THE SUB-COMMITTEE WANTS TO FIND OUT HOW MEN LIKE MONTGOMERY WERE HIRED IN THE FIRST PLACE.

4/29--W0128P

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ADD 1 SECURITY (123P)

MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY, DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE, TESTIFIED THAT MONTGOMERY WAS REJECTED PERMANENTLY FROM THE DRAFT IN 1942 BECAUSE OF "PSYCHO-NEUROSIS."

HERSHEY SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT NEVER ASKED SELECTIVE SERVICE FOR THE RECORDS ON MONTGOMERY, ALTHOUGH HERSHEY TESTIFIED HE WAS NOT SURE WHETHER THOSE RECORD WERE AVAILABLE FOR THE DEPARTMENT IN 1946 WHEN MONTGOMERY WAS HIRED.

FORD TESTIFIED THAT "MANY ITEMS WERE LEFT COMPLETELY UNDONE" WHEN MONTGOMERY FIRST WAS CHECKED BY THE DEPARTMENT. HE SAID THAT BETWEEN 1940 AND 1953 SOME OF THE INVESTIGATIONS WERE "NO MORE THAN NAME CHECKS."

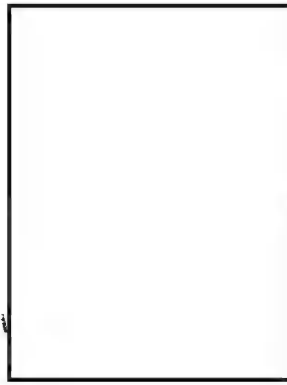
"EMPHASIS ON SPEED," HE TESTIFIED, "CAUSED COVERAGE TO BE COMPLETELY DISREGARDED IN MANY INSTANCES."

"NOT UNTIL RECENTLY," FORD SAID, "DID EMPLOYEES HAVE TO HAVE A FULL FIELD INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO EMPLOYMENT."

AND EVEN NOW, BECAUSE OF A "LOOP-HOLE" IN THE LAW, HE SAID, POINT FOUR EMPLOYEES ARE NOT INVESTIGATED UNTIL AFTER THEY ARE HIRED.

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 Mr. Ladd ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Belmont ☒
 Mr. Clegg ☒
 Mr. Glavin ☒
 Mr. Harbo ☒
 Mr. Rosen ☒
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 Mr. Gearty ☒
 Mr. Mohr ☒
 Mr. Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Mr. Holloman ☒
 Mr. Sizop ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒



(DEVICES)
 THE STATE DEPARTMENT SPREAD BEFORE A SENATE APPROPRIATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE IN CLOSED SESSION A NUMBER OF LISTENING DEVICES WHICH HAVE BEEN DUG FROM THE WALLS OF AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC BUILDINGS ABROAD. THE SENATORS HAVE HEARD REPORTS RECENTLY OF ESPIONAGE PRACTICED ON U.S. DIPLOMATIC PROPERTY IN COUNTRIES BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN THAT THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME THEY HAVE HAD A LOOK AT THE LISTENING DEVICES.
 DEPARTMENT SPOKESMEN SAID SOME WERE DUG FROM THE WALLS OF AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC BUILDINGS IN HUNGARY AND OTHER IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES. SOME WERE HIDDEN AWAY IN THE LIVING QUARTERS OF AMERICAN ATTACHES.
 ALL POSSIBLE STEPS, THE SENATORS WERE TOLD, ARE BEING TAKEN TO ASSURE THE PHYSICAL SECURITY OF DIPLOMATIC MISSION ABROAD. BUT IT IS A 24-HOUR-A-DAY, NEVER ENDING CHORE, THE DEPARTMENTAL SPOKESMEN SAID.
 THE COMMITTEE, CONSIDERING NEW OPERATING FUNDS FOR THE DEPARTMENT, CALLED TO CAPITOL HILL LINCOLN WHITE, STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER, FOR QUESTIONING ON THE RECENT RESIGNATION OF CHARLES W. THAYER, U.S. CHIEF COUNSELOR OFFICER AT MUNICH.
 BUT SEN. JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY (R-WIS.) WHO HAD ASKED THAT WHITE BE CALLED FOR QUESTIONING, WAS ABSENT.
 HIS OFFICE SAID THE SENATOR WAS EN ROUTE TO PHILADELPHIA TO RECEIVE A GOOD CITIZENSHIP AWARD. MCCARTHY TOOK THE FILE CONCERNING THE AWARD WITH HIM, AND HIS OFFICE DID NOT KNOW PRECISELY WHAT AWARD IT WAS.
 WHITE SPENT AN HOUR AND 40 MINUTES SITTING IN A COMMITTEE ANTE-ROOM AND THEN RETURNED TO THE DEPARTMENT WITHOUT A HEARING. ACTING CHAIRMAN SALTONSTALL SAID HE HAS NO IDEA IF WHITE WILL BE RECALLED.
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 98 MAY 18 1953

Benton Tells it U. S. Is Planning Information Separate Propaganda Agency

By Robert C. Albright
Post Reporter

Former Sen. William Benton (D-Conn.) told a Senate committee yesterday he has information that a new Government agency may be created to handle the information and propaganda functions of the State Department.

Benton, one-time Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, said he thought his information was based on a good deal "more than rumor." He said his word was that the new Government unit would be modeled along lines of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R-Iowa), chairman of a subcommittee investigating the information program, said he had heard "rumors" of such a shift, but so far as he could learn there was nothing to them.

Benton appeared before the Senate group in behalf of a "greatly strengthened" State Department information and propaganda program. He said "cloak and dagger" psychological activities of the department probably ought to be transferred to another agency but that information and cultural activities should stay where they are.

Hickenlooper's subcommittee earlier made public a staff survey

of 55 American correspondents in foreign countries describing Voice of America short wave broadcasts as "generally ineffective" but highly praising the department's overseas library and exchange of students programs.

The foreign correspondents agreed that the library and book programs "enjoy a fine reputation" abroad and said the student exchange program has been "very successful." American motion picture showings, too, were described as very popular.

The correspondents found it "difficult to evaluate" the total effectiveness of the entire information program, but reached these general conclusions on content and method:

"Greater emphasis should be placed on positive pro-democratic information themes and less on negative anti-Communist material. . . .

"The United States speaks best when it speaks softly and when it avoids high-powered publicity methods."

In contrast, Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), in his companion investigation of State Department information programs, has called for more "hard hitting" anti-Communist propaganda.

McCarthy also has criticized many of the books used in the State Department's library program and has said he is trying to pin down responsibility for who placed them there.

Benton told the Senators that the State Department still "has plenty of prestige, more than any other Government department."

He said the international information program needs to attract more top talent. To fill this need, he recommended that more "top key posts, policy posts" be created, and the "best qualified men in the country" be put in them.

Specifically, Benton recommended creation of three major departments under the over-all direction of the Secretary of State and a Deputy Under Secretary. These would be the Department of International Affairs, Economic Affairs and International Affairs. Each, he said, should have its own undersecretary and assistant secretary, with a full line of authority to the Secretary of State.

Dr. Robert J. Francis, acting director of the International Broadcasting Service, followed Benton before the subcommittee with a defense of the "Voice of America."

"It is our contention that the

VOA is neither as bad as its severest critics have depicted it, nor as good as its most enthusiastic champions claim," said Francis. "But we know we have listeners, millions of them, in all parts of the world."

"We know we are getting through—the Russians know it and try to prevent our getting through."

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78 MAY 8 - 1953

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(MONTGOMERY)
 CHAIRMAN CHARLES B. BROWNSON (R-IND.) SAID HIS HOUSE GOVERNMENT
 OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE WILL HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS APRIL 29 ON THE
 SUICIDE OF JOHN C. MONTGOMERY, FORMER STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL.
 MONTGOMERY, WHO WAS HEAD OF THE FINISH DESK, COMMITTED SUICIDE IN
 JANUARY. BROWNSON SAID HIS SUBCOMMITTEE WOULD INQUIRE INTO THE CIRCUM-
 STANCES SURROUNDING MONTGOMERY'S DEATH.

4/20--W0407P

INDEXED - 20

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 NOT RECORDED
 109 APR 30 1953

78 MAY 1953

PERVERTS FIRED AT RATE OF ONE EVERY 3 DAYS

Ousters Bared by State Dept. Security Aid

BY JOHN FISHER

During the last two years sex perverts have been removed from the State department at the average rate of one every three days, a department security officer told House investigators yesterday.

He also revealed State department security files on suspected subversives employed by the United Nations include five recommended by Alger Hiss, the spy-perjurer now serving a 5-year prison sentence. Two of the five are still employed by the U.N. secretariat, according to the testimony.

It previously has been disclosed that Hiss' State department office submitted at least 477 names of job applicants to a ruling of then State Secretary Byrnes against such recommendations.

John W. Ford, director of security for the State department, appeared before a House subcommittee investigating alleged interference by State and Justice departments with a grand jury inquiry last year into Communist infiltration of the U.N.

Requested Security Check

Without revealing names, Ford reviewed data from department security files on 47 Americans employed by the U.N. secretariat who were called before the grand jury. On most of them the U.N. had requested the State department for a security check under a secret arrangement set up in 1949.

Ford readily agreed with members of the judiciary subcommittee, headed by Rep. Keating of New York and including Reps. Jonas (R) of Illinois, Hillings (R) of California and Rogers (D) of

Colorado, that there were unwarranted delays or failure by his predecessors in returning adverse reports on individuals checked upon U.N. request.

Ford, a former FBI agent, said he learned the secret arrangement for checking security of U.N. employes while investigating "social defect cases"—the euphonic term now applied to homosexuals and sex deviates of all types. He said he was informed of a secret contact with the U.N. secretariat under which these people could be removed from their jobs.

Soviet agents have made a practice of capitalizing on such abnormalities in obtaining secret government information because the victims are susceptible to blackmail upon fear of exposure.

"Are social defect cases a particular problem in the State department?" Robert A. Collier, chief counsel of the subcommittee, inquired of Ford.

"Yes," said Ford. "It's not a nice subject to talk about, but it has been a considerable problem. In the last two years we have separated one State department employe an average of every three days for that reason."

Delays Up to 3 Years

Ford presented charts on the 47 U.N. employes, listing security data and any action taken by the department and U.N. He explained that the security check arrangement was kept secret to prevent criticism that the United States government was interfering in U.N. affairs. The arrangement became public and broke down last fall.

Sometimes there were delays ranging from months to more than three years between the date the U.N. requested a name check and the date the department filed an adverse report on the individual investigated, the charts showed.

Ford testified that he discovered only recently that Hiss had recommended one of the suspected subversives not only for U.N. employment but also for a job at the 1945 San Francisco conference at which the U.N. was organized. Hiss was secretary general of that conference and also headed the State department's office of special political affairs prior to his conviction for perjury on charges of giving government secrets to a Russian spy ring.

In the case of "witness No. 12,"

the files noted his "sponsorship by a suspected Communist," Ford said this referred to Hiss. There was a time lag of nine months before the department on June 22, 1950, filed an adverse report on the individual. The person left the U.N. by resignation this past Jan. 7.

The chart noted 10 information reports on "witness No. 12," including charges that he was a former member of the Communist party, associated with known Communists, and was in contact with an agent of the Russian secret police.

Told No Record Existed

"Witness No. 46" was another individual sponsored by Hiss. Security information included charges that he was a member of the Communist party in the 1930s. Despite this information, the U.N. was advised that no record against the individual existed.

After the witness declined to tell the Senate internal security subcommittee whether he was a Communist, the department filed an adverse report on him last Nov. 1, three years and two months after the U.N. requested information on him. He was discharged Dec. 5.

"Witness No. 43" was another Hiss recommendation. The files noted that the witness' spouse was a known member of the Communist party and the witness was a member of a Communist party club in the 1930s. The State department, however, filed no information against him. On Dec. 2, 1952, he told the Senate subcommittee he was not then a Communist but refused to say whether he ever had been a Communist. His U.N. employment was terminated this Jan. 15, although the U.N. had first requested security information on him in 1949.

Still Employed by U.N.

Another Hiss case was "witness No. 26" on which 13 reports were contained in State department files. Despite such information the department filed no adverse report and the individual is still employed by U.N.

"Witness No. 36" was also on Hiss' list of recommendations. Eight reports in the files gave information on close association with a Communist and pro-Communist sympathies.

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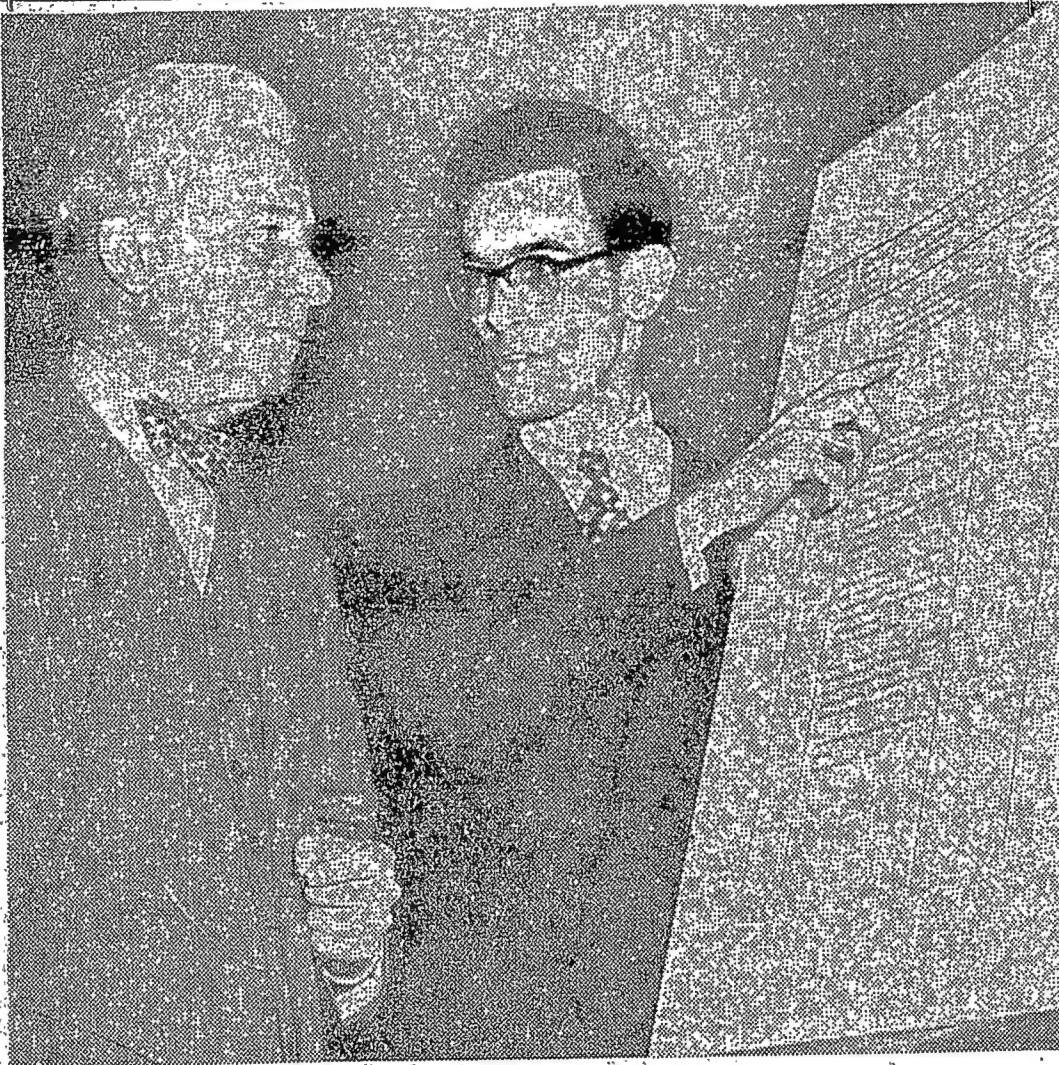
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State Dept. Aid Testifies on Loyalty Check



[United Press Photo]

John W. Ford (right), State department security director, uses a chart during his appearance before the House judiciary subcommittee yesterday. He was called to explain long delays in sending U.S. loyalty reports on United States employees. Chairman Kenneth B. Keating of New York is at left.

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Date: _____

Allison Named Ambassador To Japan

By the Associated Press.

President Eisenhower yesterday nominated career diplomat John M. Allison of Lincoln, Nebr., as United States Ambassador to Japan.

The 47-year-old Allison would succeed Robert D. Murphy, Ambassador to Tokyo since April, 1952.

Eisenhower at the same time nominated Murphy to be Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs.

Allison has been serving as Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs.

During the negotiations of the Japanese peace treaty, which were directed by the present Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Allison served as a deputy in the United States delegation.

It was expected that Dulles would select Walter S. Robertson, a Richmond, Va., banker and onetime diplomatic official in the Far East, as his Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern affairs.

Allison is a native of Holton, Kans., and a University of Nebraska graduate.

Murphy, 58, will succeed John D. Hickerson as Assistant Secretary for U. N. affairs. Hickerson is shortly to be reassigned. Allison's successor was not chosen yesterday.

Murphy achieved international prominence in 1942 when as the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt's personal representative, he helped pave the way for the Allied landing in North Africa.

Allison has long been associated with Japanese affairs. As a young man, he taught in schools in Japan and for a year was engaged in commercial business in Japan and China. He entered the Foreign Service as a clerk in the American Consulate General at Shanghai in 1930 and most of his service has been in Japan and China.

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Date: MAR 7 1953

79 MAY 8- 1953

State Department Stays Up Late McCarthy Pushes Showdown on Files

By United Press (See Fred Othman's column on Page 39.)

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy smugly faced a major showdown with the new Administration today over access to secret State Department security files.

"I don't think we'll have any trouble," the Wisconsin Republican said. "I believe they will give us all the information we need."

Sen. McCarthy ordered State Department officials to produce for his Senate Permanent Investigating Committee the security files on two employees. He said the sub-committee would subpoena the files if necessary.

The demand may force President Eisenhower to a quick decision on whether to modify, keep or rescind President Truman's controversial order against disclosure of any confidential information.

LATE HUDDLE

The demand, made yesterday in the "Voice of America" investigation, brought immediate top-level policy huddles at the State Department lasting well into the night.

Sen. McCarthy yesterday ordered officials to disclose whether Edmund Schechter and Theodore Gaghan, now employed by the U. S. High Commissioner in Germany, had received security clearance. Both work indirectly for the Voice.

HANDS TIED

The officials said the presidential order barred them from answering. So Sen. McCarthy ordered them to discuss the order with superiors and bring back any who refused to allow them to talk.

Reed Harris, deputy administrator of the "Voice," testified yesterday that they had been cleared. Mr. Harris said he knew of no request by them for jobs with the "Voice."

They Told a Woman to Talk . . . so . . .

Sen. William Jenner's (R., Ind.) Red school-teacher hunting sub-committee hasn't collected its collective wits enough today to decide whether



TIMA LUDINS

to recall ex-New York teacher Tima Ludins.

The senators got lots of testimony from the retired educator yesterday, but little of what they wanted. She shouted at them:

"You have assassinated my character and blackened my name," by calling her and asking her if she was the mysterious "Tima" accused of organizing a 500-teacher communist cell. They didn't even know, and had admitted such ignorance to the press, she said, whether the "Tima" was a real name or pseudonym.

• They, the senators, are making this country a "laughing stock" in Europe by their "cloak and dagger" operations.

• "For every teacher you pillory here, two more will get up and fight for academic freedom."

• "I'm working to undo this kind of committees. I am working for democracy."

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63 APR 7 1953 INDEXED-102
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147 APR 1 1953

Date: MAR 4 1953

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Wilson Compton Pr

By Drew Pearson

Dr. Wilson Compton, former head of the Voice of America and the State Department's information program, has been a lifelong Republican. One of three famous brothers, all college presidents, he has worked with the Democrats but frankly felt the U. S. A. would be in better hands under Republicans.



Pearson

His eldest brother, Karl Compton, is famed president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His younger brother is president of Washington University at St. Louis, and Wilson himself was president of Washington State College at Pullman, Wash.

Two years ago, however, he consented to take over the State Department's propaganda program and the Voice of America. Acheson picked Compton because he had executive experience, also was a Republican. Actually, Acheson made the appointment to help the bipartisan foreign policy.

Lunching at the Mayflower Hotel the other day, Dr. Compton got an emergency phone call from the State Department. The new Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, wanted to see him at once.

Compton just happened to be lunching with Professor Mark May of Yale, chairman of the United States Advisory Committee on Information, a body established by Congress to advise the State Department regarding the Voice of America. Other members of the committee are Ben Hibbs, editor of the Saturday Evening Post; Phil Reed, head of General Electric; Erwin Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor, and Judge Justin Miller, chairman, National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters.

Ironically, the committee had just issued a report which praised Dr. Compton for doing a remarkably good job with the Voice of America.

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Making his apologies to Professor May, Compton hurried back to the Secretary of State and was told his resignation was being accepted forthwith. He had tendered his resignation January 1, but in consideration of the new Administration had stayed on until it could find a new man.

"I guess I made a mistake," Compton mused to a friend. "Here I've been looking forward to a Republican Administration. Maybe I should have been a Democrat after all."

Jittery Dulles

Most jittery man in the State Department today is its new chief, John Foster Dulles. He has been so upset by the McCarthy probe that he makes snap decisions, ignores the steadying advice of Undersecretary General "Beetle" Smith, an old hand at Government.

Last week, Alfred Morton, head of the Voice of America in New York, sent a "proposed" directive to Washington on the question of quoting from Stalin, Karl Marx, and other Communist leaders.

The directive was sent over the regular teletype linking the State Department's office in New York with the main office in Washington, and, like all such messages, it was automatically coded. Addressed to W. B. Connors, assistant administrator, Office of Policy and Plans, the proposed directive actually reached Senator McCarthy even before it reached Connors—just how, McCarthy is not telling.

In fact, a McCarthy staff member called Connors to tell him about the proposed directive even before he'd read it. Since the code is the same as that used for top secret transmissions of the Army, Navy, State Department, and Central Intelligence, the leak was serious.

The leak of a top-secret message was not what seemed to concern Secretary Dulles, however. Instead he hit the ceiling over the fact that Voice Chief Morton in New York appeared to differ with Washington over quoting Stalin, Marx, et al. Morton is a former vice president

of the National Broadcasting Co., has been in the radio business for years, has a long record for opposing communism.

Snap Decision

However, nervous Dulles immediately suspended him. Difference of opinion regarding a directive, even when that difference was expressed in a secret, coded message, was not to be tolerated. Morton was summoned to Washington.

Arriving there, it developed that his message was only a "proposed directive," sent to the State Department for its advice and approval. Second, Morton

pointed out that the best way to refute the words of Stalin or Marx was usually to quote them.

In the end, Morton was reinstated but the directive against quotations kept. No explanation has been given or sought as to how Senator McCarthy obtained a copy of a coded teletype message even before it was read by the recipient official in Washington.

Note—Personnel of the State Department's information administration has been more thoroughly checked and investigated than any other branch of the department. This is required under Public Law 402 setting up the information program.

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McCarthy Plans No Let Up; Sees No Rub With White House

Says Dulles Doesn't Appear Unhappy
About State Department Investigation

Senator McCarthy has no intention of letting up on his battering investigation of the State Department—and he is taking no stock in suggestions that in continuing it he may be headed for a collision with the Eisenhower administration.

Confident and determined, the controversial Wisconsin Republican considers that in pushing the inquiry he is only fulfilling a campaign promise—his own campaign promise made in speeches throughout the country.

"The new administration," according to the Senator, "needs a well-run congressional committee to do this job. Those objecting the loudest don't want the Republican Party to succeed."

Senator McCarthy, who holds a powerful position as chairman of the Senate's permanent investigating subcommittee, made these points clear in an interview yesterday.

Says Dulles Is Undisturbed.

For nearly an hour, with frequent telephone interruptions, he discussed the State Department inquiry and its implication.

"As far as I know," he commented, Mr. Dulles hasn't shown he's at all unhappy about what we're doing."

Senator McCarthy said he thought some persons and "a segment of the press" were responsible for reports that the Eisenhower administration was casting about for means of curbing his investigation and activities.

"I think it is deliberately done to try to stir up discord in the Republican Party," he remarked. "Almost to a man those trying to create this dissension have

consistently supported the left-wing elements of the Democratic Party.

"I don't think I—or Eisenhower—need their advice. I don't intend to take it."

Probe Resumes Tomorrow.

The subcommittee's investigation of the Voice program, the Senator said, will be resumed in New York tomorrow. He said that a recess was taken last Saturday to follow up important new leads which had come to the subcommittee.

As to whether the investigation is creating a morale problem in the department for Secretary Dulles and his team of top assistants, as some State Department officials contend, Senator McCarthy professes to no knowledge.

As he sees it, there are two State Departments at present. One is represented, at the top, by Mr. Dulles and the score or so of new officials he has brought into the department. The other, in the Senator's words, is "the old Acheson crowd."

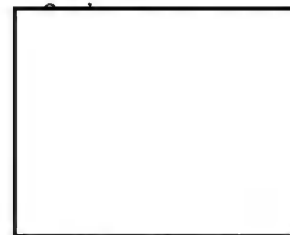
"I've talked with a number of fellows over there about morale in the department," he remarked. "What they tell me is that those who should not be in the department—well, I guess their morale is bad."

"But there are a lot of good Americans working there. I get this directly: Their morale is at an all-time high."

The interview pushed over into the Senator's luncheon hour and an engagement. Before he ended, he emphasized again his investigation will continue.

"It will," he said, "take a long time."

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Former FBI Agent Will Direct State Dept. Security Unit



Associated Press Photo

ROBERT W. S. McLEOD
... named to top security post

The State Department in an apparent bid to get along with Congress put in a new man yesterday as its "boss of security," above officials who have collided with Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.).

The appointee is Robert W. S. McLeod, administrative assistant to Sen. Styles Bridges (R-N. H.) and former FBI agent.

He will report directly to Donald B. Lourie, undersecretary for administration and operations, and will have full charge of loyalty investigations and other such matters.

McLeod, as administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, will be the superior of Samuel D. Boykin whose title is "director of the office" of those affairs.

It was reported that Lourie had cleared the McLeod appointment with McCarthy, but all McCarthy would say was, "Fine appointment... excellent man."

Assistant Secretary Carl Mc

Cardle, who has charge of press relations, said McLeod will be "boss of security," and "will clean out anything that needs to be cleaned out."

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Ex-FBI Man Named To Top Security Post In State Department

By Garnett D. Horner

Robert Walter Scott McLeod, administrative assistant to Chairman Bridges of the Senate Appropriations Committee and a former FBI agent, today was named to take full charge of security in the State Department.

Assistant Secretary of State Carl W. McCardle announced Mr. McLeod's appointment as administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs as the first step in reorganization of the department.

He said the appointment meant a change in departmental structure, giving higher rank to the man responsible for security affairs. Mr. McCardle said Mr. McLeod would not replace but would be above Samuel D. Boykin, who has been director of the Office of Security and Consular Affairs.

Was McCarthy Target.

Mr. Boykin and John W. Ford, director of the security division under Mr. Boykin, recently came in for criticism by Senator McCarthy Investigations subcommittee over the transfer of a security agent who had testified before the committee.

As Mr. McCardle explained it, Mr. Leod "will head a kind of new super-structure of security in the State Department."

He will be directly responsible to Donald B. Lourie, Undersecretary of State for Administration and Operations. Mr. McCardle said another man soon will be named to take charge of administrative affairs under Mr. Lourie.

Mr. McLeod will have full responsibility for the security of personnel both at home and abroad," Mr. McCardle added. He said the new administrator "will run down all cases about whom questions have arisen or will arise, and will carefully

(See McLEOD, Page A-4).

McLeod

(Continued From First Page.)

screen all applicants for security purposes."

Follows Eisenhower Policy.

Mr. McCardle described the McLeod appointment as the first step in carrying out a policy laid down by President Eisenhower in his state-of-the-Union message when he said:

"Confident of your understanding and co-operation, I know that the primary responsibility for keeping out the disloyal and the dangerous rests squarely upon the executive branch. When this branch so conducts itself as to require no help by another branch of the Government it invites disorder and confusion."

Mr. McCardle said Mr. Lourie, who is charged with the responsibility of reorganizing the department, addressed himself first to setting up a new security structure in line with the President's policy.

Has Full Authority.

He emphasized that Mr. McLeod "will have full authority and full support in establishing internal security within the department."

Formerly, Carlisle Humelsine,

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who recently resigned as Deputy Undersecretary of State for administration, took the main responsibility for security with Mr. Boykin operating directly under him and the security division chief under Mr. Boykin.

Mr. McCardle did not make clear how far the reorganization will reach down into the organization structure, but did tell reporters that Mr. McLeod's appointment was not a replacement for Mr. Boykin.

Asked if the appointment presaged any firings, Mr. McCardle said that will be up to Mr. McLeod.

He said Mr. Lourie wanted to express gratitude to Senator Bridges for making Mr. McLeod available to the State Department.

Mr. McLeod has been admin-

istrative assistant to Senator Bridges since 1949. Before that, he was a special agent in the FBI for nearly seven years.

Mr. McLeod was born in Davenport, Iowa, on June 17, 1914. He is married and has three children. His home address now is listed as Concord, N. H.

Mr. McCardle said Mr. McLeod is cutting short a vacation in order to come in Washington Monday to assume his new duties.

Foreign Service Morale

Not long ago some people were saying that the morale of the State Department's Foreign Service had been destroyed by the Loyalty Review Board's adverse finding in the case of John Carter Vincent. Those people must have been mistaken, however, for now it is claimed that the morale of the Foreign Service is being destroyed by Senator McCarthy and his investigations subcommittee. Both claims can hardly be true unless some way has been found to redestroy morale that has already been destroyed.

The latest claim comes from Samuel J. Boykin, acting chief of the department's bureau of security and consular affairs. He has been accused of demoting John E. Matson, a department security agent, for telling the McCarthy subcommittee that a report he had prepared about a suspected Communist in the Foreign Service has disappeared from the department's files. (Mr. Boykin denies the new Matson assignment is a demotion.)

Called before the subcommittee to explain the alleged demotion of Mr. Matson, Mr. Boykin said: "The people called up (to testify) are just scared to death. They're afraid of Senator McCarthy. They're afraid of Mr. Matson. They couldn't think and they couldn't do their jobs. They were afraid of losing their jobs. Morale in the Foreign Service was just non-existent because of these hearings."

If this is the case, the morale of the Foreign Service must have been on the anemic side to have been destroyed so easily. In any event, however, the real question is not whether the morale of the service is being destroyed. The real question is whether Mr. Matson told the truth when he testified about the missing report and whether his change of assignment was a reprisal for having told the truth.

Senator McCarthy has fired many a wild and reckless shot at the State Department in times past. In this instance, however, he is fully justified in demanding answers concerning the missing report and the alleged reprisal. And the cry of "destroyed morale" certainly is not an answer.

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'REPRISAL' HIT, M'CARTHY ASKS STATE AID'S JOB

The removal from office of Samuel D. Boykin, the State department's security chief, was demanded by Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin, yesterday for "an inexcusable act of reprisal" against a State department officer who exposed lax security in the department.

The Senate investigations committee, headed by McCarthy, last week questioned John E. Matson, a security officer, who told of the stripping of State department files, presumably for the purpose of covering up subversion under the Acheson regime.

On the following day, Matson was summarily ousted from his State department desk and put to "pounding a beat"—trudging from floor to floor in the collection of information about applicants for State department jobs. This was the equivalent of putting a lieutenant of detectives back into police uniform and patrol duty in an outlying police district.

Matson was punished, investigation disclosed, by his immediate superior, William Ford, who acted with the approval of Boykin, acting director of the office of security and consular affairs.

Under questioning by committee counsel Roy M. Cohn, Boykin said he came to the State department in 1944 and was closely associated thereafter in 1945 with Alger Hiss, director of the office of political affairs. In 1948, Hiss was accused of aiding Russia. He now is serving a five-year sentence for perjury in denying that he gave secret State department papers to Whittaker Chambers, an agent for Russia.

Removed From Project

Questioning of Boykin concerning further details of his relationship with Hiss was interrupted by a recess until today when he will be recalled to the stand. Ford also will be questioned today.

Matson testified that he was grilled by Ford, on the day following his testimony before the committee, at two sessions lasting nearly six hours. Ford did not accuse him of lying in his committee testimony, he said, but was "skeptical" and "very unhappy" about the effect of the disclosures on State department morale.

His subsequent demotion to "door bell ringing," Matson noted, removed him from access to State department files and an investigations project only half-finished. His rating up to the time of his testimony was "excellent" and he could think of no other reason for the action except his appearance before the Senate committee.

"I told them I had been subpoenaed and had to tell the truth," Matson said. "It was apparent they wanted me out because they felt I might disclose the truth they didn't want disclosed."

Matson said he had been informed that a former foreign service inspector, George J. Haering, now consul general at Toronto, had been seeking his removal for three years. McCarthy hinted that Haering himself has been under investigation and ordered the State department to produce the complete record on Haering.

Sen. McClellan (D) of Arkansas agreed with McCarthy that if action against Matson had been taken because he "told the truth," those responsible must be disciplined.

Boykin insisted to the committee that Matson had not been "penalized" because his transfer entailed no salary cut.

"Ford told me that morale was non-existent in the division of foreign service personnel because of these hearings," Boykin declared. "Employees were scared to death and afraid of Sen. McCarthy and afraid of Matson's allegations."

Removal Held Desirable

"Do you claim that Matson was committing perjury?" asked McCarthy.

"I don't know if he told the truth or not," said Boykin. "It was desirable to remove him to improve efficiency in the department."

"Boykin was putting every employee on notice that they would be subject to intimidation and reprisal if they testified here," McCarthy continued. "This is a very clear case of reprisal against a witness and intimidation of future witnesses."

"Boykin says action was taken because the workers were scared. Only perjurers need fear this committee. It was an inexcusable act and Boykin has shown himself incompetent to hold his job. I am confident that Secretary Dulles and Donald Lourie, the new undersecretary for administration, will not countenance this attempt to frighten other witnesses."

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McCarthy Demands Penalties In Missing Files 'Reprisals'

By Roger D. Greene
Associated Press Reporter

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) yesterday called on Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to punish State Department officials he accused of taking reprisals against a witness in a Senate investigation of mysteriously missing files.

Samuel J. Boykin, one of the officials singled out as a target of McCarthy's fire, promptly retorted that the Wisconsin Senator was ruining morale in the United States foreign service.

McCarthy hinted that if Boykin persisted in his attitude, he might find himself shifted to a less desirable job. Boykin is now acting chief of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

Denouncing the reprisals as "inexcusable," McCarthy threatened to take contempt action if Dulles failed to crack down on the alleged offenders.

The Wisconsin Senator's ire was aroused when John E. Matson, a department security agent, testified he was demoted to a "pavement-pounding, doorbell-ringing assignment" after disclosing that a report he had written about a suspected Communist in the foreign service disappeared from the department's files.

Matson said his disclosure about the missing report made his State Department bosses "quite unhappy," and he added: "They felt possibly I might disclose the truth."

Matson originally told of the vanished document before McCarthy's Senate investigations subcommittee on February 5. Four days later he was transferred.

Boykin, angrily defending the change in Matson's assignment, told the subcommittee:

"The people called up (to testify) are just scared to death. They're afraid of Sen. McCarthy. They're afraid of Mr. Matson. They couldn't think and they couldn't do their jobs. They were afraid of losing their jobs."



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Boykin

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"Morale in the foreign service was just nonexistent because of these hearings."

Boykin went on to say that if Matson had been kept in his former assignment, after testifying about the missing papers, it would have further shaken morale in the department. He insisted that Matson had not been demoted, and declared his new job was "just as desirable" as the old assignment.

With icy sarcasm, McCarthy commented:

"If the witness (Boykin) thinks a beat-pounding job is just as good as the one Matson formerly held, perhaps we can accommodate him with one of them."

McCarthy told Boykin he was "incompetent" and accused him of committing "the most inexcusable act I've ever seen on the part of an officer."

Boykin said the actual decision to shift Matson's assignment was made by John William Ford, director of the department's Office of Security, but said that as Ford's boss he stood behind it.

McCarthy directed both Ford and Boykin to return for further quizzing today.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) said that if Matson told the truth in his testimony about the missing files, then disciplinary action should be taken against the State Department officials who shifted him to another assignment. If Matson lied, McClellan said, he should have been demoted.

McCarthy's Charge Of Reprisals Angers Foreign Service Man

By the Associated Press

Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin today accused State Department officials of reprisals against witnesses in a Senate investigation. One of them flared back that Senator McCarthy was destroying morale in the foreign service.

The angry exchange was between Senator McCarthy and Samuel J. Boykin, acting director of the department's Bureau of Security. It capped an inquiry by Senator McCarthy's Senate Investigations Subcommittee into how it happened that a State Department security agent was shifted to a new job soon after telling the Senators that documents often disappear from the department's secret files.

John E. Matson, who said he was shifted to a "pavement pounding" job, testified he believed the only reason was that his superiors "felt possibly I might disclose the truth" about department files.

Told of Report Vanishing.

Mr. Matson was a witness February 5 before the Senate subcommittee, and on that occasion testified that a report he had written on a suspected Communist in the foreign service disappeared mysteriously from the files. The man never was identified.

Mr. Matson said he was questioned extensively by his superiors in the next few days after his February 5 testimony and then given a less desirable job of investigating job applicants, which he termed a "pavement pounding and doorbell-ringing assignment."

Ripping into Mr. Boykin over the shift in Mr. Matson's assignment, Senator McCarthy told Mr. Boykin he was "incompetent" and had done "the most inexcusable act I've ever seen on the part of an officer."

Asks Discipline by Dulles.

Senator McCarthy called on Secretary of State Dulles to discipline the officials involved.

He said the subcommittee would do this by contempt proceedings if the department's top men did not act.

Mr. Boykin insisted that Mr. Matson had not been demoted. But he said Mr. Matson had been given a new assignment and he defended this vigorously.

Mr. Boykin said that keeping Mr. Matson in his assignment would have contributed heavily to disruption of morale in his office.

He said "morale in foreign service personnel (the office involved) was just non-existent" because of the McCarthy hearing on the files.

Afraid of Losing Jobs.

"The people called up are just scared to death," Mr. Boykin said. "They're afraid of Senator McCarthy. They're afraid of Mr. Matson. They couldn't think and they couldn't do their jobs. They were afraid of losing their jobs."

Senator McCarthy indicated the next phase of his inquiry would concern the handling of cases of homosexuals. The group started into this 10 days ago with Vladimir I. Toumanoff, an assistant section chief in the foreign service division, in the witness chair.

Mr. Matson now has been assigned to investigating applicants for jobs in the State Department. Officials said that agents doing research work do have to go outside the office to make investigations.

"But he is not doing anything other than other agents are called on to do," said one official. He said the department's security agents generally are not specialists. They may be protecting a foreign official visitor one day, investigating a visa fraud case the next, or a job applicant the next.

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MAR 12 1953

(FILES)

A VETERAN STATE DEPARTMENT SECURITY OFFICER TESTIFIED THAT HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO A LESS DESIRABLE JOB FOUR DAYS AFTER HE TOLD SENATE INVESTIGATORS ABOUT MATERIAL BEING REMOVED FROM FILES OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS.

JOHN E. MATSON TOLD THE SENATE PERMANENT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE THAT HIS DEMOTION CAME WITHOUT WARNING AFTER TWO LONG TALKS WITH JOHN WILLIAM FORD, DIRECTOR OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF SECURITY. THE DEMOTION DOES NOT MEAN A CUT IN PAY, HE SAID, BUT GIVES HIM LESS IMPORTANT AND LESS DESIRABLE DUTIES.

MATSON TOLD THE SENATORS HE COULD THINK OF NO REASON FOR HIS TRANSFER EXCEPT HIS TESTIMONY ON FEB. 5 THAT DAMAGING MATERIAL OFTEN WAS REMOVED FROM FILES OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS.

2/16--GE1121A

ADD FILES (121A)

MATSON SAID HE THOUGHT "THEY FELT IT WAS NOT TO THEIR INTERESTS TO HAVE ME DOING THE WORK I WAS DOING." CHAIRMAN JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY SAID THE COMMITTEE "WILL NOT COUNTENANCE ANY REPRISAL AGAINST A WITNESS -- OR ANY INTIMIDATION AGAINST FUTURE WITNESSES."

MATSON SAID HE KNEW HE WAS NOT POPULAR IN THE SECURITY PROGRAM BECAUSE OF SOME OF HIS REPORTS WHEN HE WAS ABROAD. HE SAID SOME OF THEM SAID THE SECURITY PROGRAM HAD BEEN "SABOTAGED," WHICH IT HAS.

HE SAID HE WAS HANDLING "REINVESTIGATIONS" AT THE U.S. DEPT. OF STATE. ON MONDAY, FEB. 9, HE WAS DEMOTED TO ORDINARY INVESTIGATION OF JOB APPLICANTS. MCCARTHY DESCRIBED IT AS "POUNGING THE BEAT AND RINGING DOORBELLS."

"THAT'S RIGHT," MATSON SAID. MATSON SAID FORD "INDICATED" HE WAS QUITE UNHAPPY ABOUT THE SECURITY OFFICER'S TESTIMONY. HE SAID THERE WAS "NO DOUBT" HE WAS SHIFTED BECAUSE OF IT, ALTHOUGH FORD GAVE HIM NO INDICATION IN THEIR TALKS.

2/16--GE1135A

ADD 2 FILES

MATSON SAID HE HAD BEEN ASKED TO RESIGN FROM THE FOREIGN SERVICE BECAUSE SOME DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS DID NOT LIKE SOME OF THE THINGS HE WAS REPORTING ON SECURITY.

HE WOULD NOT DO SO, HE SAID, UNTIL HE WAS PROMISED THE "REINVESTIGATION" JOB, WHICH HE GOT MORE THAN A YEAR AGO. MATSON SAID HE TWICE HAD TURNED DOWN ROUTINE FIELD INVESTIGATION JOBS LIKE THE ONE TO WHICH HE HAS BEEN DEMOTED.

MATSON SAID A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER NAMED GEORGE J. HAERING TWICE TRIED TO GET HIM FIRED FROM HIS JOB AS A FOREIGN SERVICE SECURITY OFFICER. HAERING IS NOW U. S. CONSUL GENERAL IN TORONTO. MCCARTHY ORDERED FORD, WHO WAS ALSO PRESENT, TO "GET ON THE PHONE AND FIND OUT IMMEDIATELY IF ANY LETTERS OR CHARGES HAD EVER BEEN FILED AGAINST HAERING IN THE DEPARTMENT."

THE COMMITTEE POSTPONED ITS SCHEDULED QUESTIONING OF VLADIMIR I. TOUMANOFF, YOUNG FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICIAL, TO QUESTION MATSON ABOUT HIS DEMOTION.

2/16--GE1147A

ADD 3 FILES

MCCARTHY SAID HE HAD ASKED DONALD B. LOURIE, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR ADMINISTRATION, TO SEND A REPRESENTATIVE TO THE HEARINGS. HE SAID HE WANTED TO "COOPERATE WITH THE NEW ADMINISTRATION" BUT THE COMMITTEE WILL NOT TOLERATE "INTIMIDATION" OF WITNESSES.

NATSON SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT HIS EFFICIENCY RATINGS WERE IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE BECAUSE THEY ARE SECRET. BUT HIS LAST ONE IN THE DEPARTMENT WERE "WOULD FIT THE GRADE OF EXCELLENT," HE TESTIFIED.

ASKED IF THERE HAD BEEN ANY COMPLAINTS ABOUT HIS WORK AS A REGIONAL AND AREA FOREIGN SERVICE SECURITY OFFICER, NATSON SAID "YES, AND NO." HE SAID THE JOBS HE HELD WERE "VERY UNPOPULAR" AND THAT SOME SUPERIORS "WANTED ME OUT BECAUSE OF THE POLICIES" THEY WERE SUPPORTED.

NATSON SAID "I'M A GOOD SECURITY OFFICER AND I REALIZE...
ASKED IF THERE HAD BEEN ANY COMPLAINTS ABOUT HIS WORK AS A REGIONAL AND AREA FOREIGN SERVICE SECURITY OFFICER, NATSON SAID "YES AND NO." HE SAID THE JOBS HE HELD WERE "VERY UNPOPULAR" AND THAT SOME SUPERIORS "WANTED ME OUT BECAUSE OF THE POLICIES" THEY WERE SUPPORTED.

NATSON SAID "I'M A GOOD SECURITY OFFICER AND I REALIZE THAT NO ONE THEY DON'T TRUST SHOULD HAVE ACCESS TO THE FILES."

HE SAID FORD DISCUSSED HIS EARLIER TESTIMONY AT LENGTH WITH HIM ON FEB. 8 AND AGAIN ON FEB. 9. ABOUT AN HOUR AND A HALF AFTER THE LATTER TALK, HIS IMMEDIATE SUPERIOR, DANIEL H. CLARK, JR., NOTIFIED HIM OF THE TRANSFER TO THE "LESS DESIRABLE" DUTIES, HE SAID.

2/15--GE1155A

ADD 4 FILES (1155A)

SAMUEL J. BOYKIN, ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S BUREAU OF SECURITY AND CONSULAR AFFAIRS, TESTIFIED THAT MATSON WAS TRANSFERRED BECAUSE "MORALE WAS NONEXISTENT" IN THE OFFICE DUE TO THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION.

"PEOPLE WERE ACTING SCARED TO DEATH," BOYKIN SAID, AND ADDED THAT THEY WERE "SCARED OF THE COMMITTEE... OF SENATOR MCCARTHY... OF MR. MATSON... AND COULDN'T DO THEIR JOBS."

MCCARTHY CONCLUDED THE HEARING BY DESCRIBING BOYKIN AS "COMPLETELY INCOMPETENT." HE SAID THE INCIDENT WAS ONE THAT INVOLVES "REPRISAL AND THE INTIMIDATION OF OTHER WITNESSES."

HE SERVED NOTICE THAT THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE INTENDS TO "PROTECT" ITS WITNESSES AND SAID THAT, IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT THAT SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN FOSTER DULLES AND HIS AIDES DO NOT ACT, THE COMMITTEE WILL "EXPLORE" THE QUESTIO OF HANDLING THE CASE ITSELF "THROUGH CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS."

BEN H. BROWN, CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS REPRESENTATIVE FOR UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE LOURIE, THEN SAID HE HAD BEEN ASKED TO ASSURE THE COMMITTEE THAT "PUNITIVE ACTION" WILL NOT BE TAKEN AGAINST EMPLOYEES WHO TESTIFY.

"NO ONE WHO WANTS TO TELL THE TRUTH NEED FEAR THIS COMMITTEE," MCCARTHY SAID.

BOYKIN, WHO APPROVED THE MATSON TRANSFER, TOOK THE VIEW THAT THE TRANSFER WAS ORDERED BECAUSE OF THE "DISRUPTION" CREATED BY THE INVESTIGATION--AND MATSON'S PART IN IT.

HE SAID THE TRANSFER WAS NOT A DEMOTION AND ADDED THAT IT WAS NOT ESPECIALLY UNUSUAL FOR "AGENTS" DOING INVESTIGATORY WORK. HE SAID IT WAS IN THE INTEREST OF THE OPERATION OF THE OFFICE AND "IN THE INTEREST OF MATSON, HIMSELF."

BOYKIN SAID HE WOULD BE INCLINED TO TAKE SIMILAR ACTION IN OTHER CASES WHERE OPERATIONS WERE DISRUPTED, BUT HE SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE THAT THEY NECESSARILY WOULD BE DISRUPTED WHENEVER EMPLOYEES TESTIFIED. HE SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE IT WAS "WRONG" FOR MATSON TO TESTIFY AND ADDED THAT HE HAS NEVER SAID MATSON TESTIFIED FALSELY.

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State Department Agent Shifted After Testifying on Files

McCarthy to Investigate
Transfer of Aide Who
Appeared at Hearing

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Sen-
ator Joseph R. McCarthy, Repub-
lican of Wisconsin, said tonight
that a State Department se-
curity agent who testified be-
fore his committee last week
had been transferred to "a
beat."

Senator McCarthy identified
the agent as John E. Matson,
who testified during an appear-
ance before the committee about
the disappearance of documents
from secret State Department
files.

The Senator said Mr. Matson
had been assigned "to doorbell
pushing and beating the street
in investigations after testifying
before the Senate committee."

Senator McCarthy said Mr.
Matson's transfer "appears on
the surface to be a case of re-
prisal or intimidation" against
a witness of the Senate Investi-
gating Committee.

Plans Public Hearing.

The Wisconsin Senator an-
nounced his committee would
hold a public hearing on the
transfer.

Mr. Matson confirmed in
Washington that he had been
transferred.

Mr. Matson, then special agent
in the Security and Investiga-
tions Division, testified Febru-
ary 5 in Washington that his
1949 report on a possible Com-
munist suspect in the United
States Embassy in Ecuador dis-
appeared—along with other doc-
uments "on several occasions"
from the State Department's
secret files.

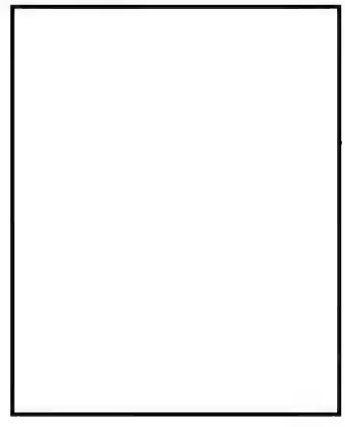
Senator McCarthy, head of a
Senate Investigating subcom-
mittee, has been conducting
closed hearings for the past two
days in New York on what he
calls "mismanagement and sub-
version" in the Voice of America
program.

Witnesses Heard.

He told newsmen tonight that
the next closed session would be
held in Washington Monday and
that another New York hearing
may be held next Saturday.

At today's session, Senator
McCarthy said the subcommittee
heard seven witnesses. He said
the session was mainly con-
cerned with "waste and incompe-
tence in the building of trans-
mitters and facilities" of the
Voice.

Earlier in the day he told
newsmen that the picture of
waste in the Voice of America
"looks worse and worse as we
get into it deeper and deeper."



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INDEXED - 58

NOT RECORDED
98 MAR 4 1953

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 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
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Date: FEB 15 1953

67 MAR 9 1953

PROBER SPURNS STATE DATA ON MONTGOMERY

BY HECTOR McLEAN

A State department report to Congress on the mystery death of John C. Montgomery was rejected yesterday as "worthless" by the chairman of the House subcommittee investigating the tragedy.

Rep. Brownson (R) of Indiana sent the report back to Carlisle H. Humelsine, deputy undersecretary of State, by messenger.

In an accompanying letter, he called it a "pathetic and completely inadequate report" which is "an insult to the integrity and intelligence of a Congressional committee."

Brownson said he and two other members of his subcommittee had gone to the State department last week and had been given the impression that they would receive a "comprehensive summary" of the department's own investigation and its inch-and-a-half thick personnel file on Montgomery, 42-year-old head of the department's Finnish desk.

Instead, Brownson said, they got a one and a half page statement which contained less information than any of the news stories about the tragedy. Police, backed up after more than a week's delay by a coroner's report, have declared Montgomery died a suicide by hanging. Their report took 35 pages.

Brownson said that under his agreement with the State department, Humelsine was free to exclude from the report any identification of witnesses or courses of information.

Because Humelsine failed to provide the substance of available information, Brownson said, he now regards the matter as a test battle in the historic campaign between the President and Congress over how much confidential information should be given to the lawmakers.

It may take a White House decision, he indicated, to straighten out the matter. It has already left the hands of Humelsine, the department's chief of personnel during the Truman regime.

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Date: 2-11-53

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mental press officer, said the report and Brownson's letter to Humelsine had been referred to Donald B. Lourie, new undersecretary-designate, named to do a housecleaning job in the department. Humelsine would have no further comment to make, McDerimott said.

Brownson said Lourie had called on him soon thereafter and indicated that the committee should have gotten a much more complete report.

Some of the police report may be made public, he said, altho he may withhold the names of some persons who have no particular bearing on the case.

Montgomery, who shared a house at 2715 O St. NW., with attorney A. Marvin Braverman, was found dead by Braverman early Jan. 25. He was nude and his body bore remnants of a bathrobe cord.

Brownson's letter to Humelsine declared:

"I trust that after twice failing

to meet your own deadline in submitting this report that you can assure me that this pathetic and completely inadequate report was forwarded without the concurrence of the new undersecretary and the now assistant secretary of state because it is typical of the lack of respect for Congress which you displayed during your tenure under the Truman administration."

"As you know," Brownson's letter continued, "it was the desire of our subcommittee to co-operate with the State department, not only in this investigation but also in the conduct of our survey of the State department's activities as mandated by our committee and the subcommittee's jurisdiction."

"I still have great hopes that we will be able to work closely with Mr. Dulles and his newly appointed assistants."

"Your complete breach of good faith in this case has resulted in a report so worthless that I find it necessary to return it to you with this letter, rather than taking the time of the subcommittee to con-

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Late City Ed.

Date: 2-11-53

State Dept. Promises Amplified Report on Montgomery Suicide

A congressional investigator who called a State Department report "worthless" said today he had been promised further information in the suicide of John C. Montgomery, chief of the department's Finnish desk.

Chairman Brownson of the House International Operations subcommittee called for an enlarged report yesterday in a letter to Carlisle H. Humelsine, deputy Undersecretary of State.

The subcommittee is endeavoring to learn all facts pertaining to national security in the death of Mr. Montgomery, who handled classified papers in his work.

Lourie Visits Brownson.

After releasing his letter to the press, Mr. Brownson was visited late yesterday by Donald B. Lourie, new Undersecretary-designate.

"We discussed all phases of the Montgomery matter," Mr. Brownson said. "I outlined to him what we want. We came to a very friendly agreement and I expect further documentary evidence in the case."

Both Mr. Lourie and Thruston Morton, new Assistant Secretary of State, told Mr. Brownson they had not seen the Montgomery report before it was sent to the subcommittee.

However, it was learned that Mr. Humelsine had cleared the report with Herman Phleger, new State Department legal adviser. Informed of this, Mr. Brownson said he knew nothing about it.

Security Question Denied.

Mr. Phleger attended the conference Mr. Brownson and other committeemen had at the State Department last week with Mr. Humelsine, Mr. Lourie and Mr. Morton. At that time it was agreed that a report would be forwarded the committee, since the State Department's policy forbade release of Mr. Montgomery's personnel file.

The State Department said today that its investigation is incomplete, but that no security question is involved as yet. A spokesman said the report was a misunderstanding as to what the Congressmen wanted. Mr. Humelsine did not comment, except to say the entire matter had been placed in the hands of Mr. Lourie.

Mr. Montgomery's death was officially classified as suicide after his body was found hanged at his Georgetown residence January 2.

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A.M. Edition

Date: 2-11-53

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60 MAR 10 1953

McCarthy to Summon Security Files Chief in Missing Data Inquiry

By the Associated Press

Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin today marked Carlisle Humelsine, Deputy Undersecretary of State, for questioning in a spreading investigation of the State Department.

Mr. Humelsine is the man in ultimate charge of the department's security operations and its collection of secret files—from which witnesses have sworn that documents have mysteriously disappeared.

Missing Reports Cited.

In three days of public hearings, the special investigations subcommittee which Senator McCarthy heads received testimony that a special agent's report on a suspected Communist and some reports on employees with "unusual morals" are missing from personnel files. It also heard that a derogatory letter about an employe was ordered burned by an unidentified high official.

Senator Mundt, Republican, of South Dakota, a member of the subcommittee, announced he will "ask that Dean Acheson himself be called if Humelsine testifies that he acted under orders in not correcting this appalling situation."

Senator McCarthy set no date for hearing Mr. Humelsine.

The subcommittee's inquiry is in recess until February 16. Senator McCarthy said it will resume with "some extensive questioning" of Vladimir R. Toumanoff, who yesterday testified that "I think it is a good idea" to withhold from department promotion boards the knowledge that a man seeking promotion is a homosexual.

Views on Morals Cases

Mr. Toumanoff is assistant chief of a division which grades Foreign Service employes' performance on the job. He insisted it is the State Department security division's business—not that of promotion boards—to deal with cases of known homosexuals.

If the promotion seeker "is in fact homosexual, he probably wouldn't be in the Foreign Service," Mr. Toumanoff said. "He would have been fired."

The State Department said yesterday it has waged since 1947 "an aggressive program to detect and rid itself of such employes."

Mr. Humelsine has been Deputy Undersecretary of State for Administration since the days when Gen. George C. Marshall was secretary. Secretary of State Dulles reportedly has invited Mr. Humelsine to remain in that post, but Mr. Humelsine has agreed publicly to stay only temporarily.

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REINDEXED - 30

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NOT RECORDED
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EX - 107

Date: FEB 7 1953

195
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STATE OFFICIAL DEFENDS DENIAL OF MORALS DATA

Toumanoff Is Questioned By Senate Probers

BY WILLARD EDWARDS

A former vocational counselor at the University of Chicago, now a State department official, yesterday defended the withholding of morals data from boards considering the promotion of foreign service officers.

Vladimir I. Toumanoff, 29, born in Turkey of Russian parents, was questioned for two hours by the Senate investigations subcommittee, headed by Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin, which is probing tampering with State department files under the Acheson regime.

Toumanoff firmly asserted his antipathy to communism and said the FBI had given him a loyalty and security clearance. His parents were titled members of the czarist rule and were political refugees from the Communists, he said. He was brought to this country in 1923 as an infant and was naturalized when he was 21.

Performed "Classified" Work

Graduating from Harvard university in 1945, Toumanoff went to the University of Chicago for graduate study and became a full-time employe of the office of vocational guidance at the university in 1946. He left in 1947, and after jobs as a toy salesman and clerk, was hired in 1949 to perform "classified" (secret) work at the Library of Congress. He took a cut in salary to join the State department in 1950.

Toumanoff began as a recruitment officer, approving or disapproving applicants for State department jobs, and is now in charge of the "performance measurement" branch which supplies information to promotion boards upon which foreign service personnel are advanced in position.

McCarthy read executive testimony by State department security officer John E. Matson that Harry Wolf, a foreign service officer in Germany, had been rated as "unsatisfactory" and sent home to be fired. Instead of being fired, according to the testimony, Wolf was recommended by Toumanoff for a raise in salary and Wolf later responded by recommending a promotion for Toumanoff.

"I recall nothing like that," said Toumanoff, emphatically. "I'm absolutely amazed at that testimony. I was never aware that Wolf was recommended for dis-

Ordered to Check Files

The witness was ordered to check State department files and make a report on what they disclosed concerning the Wolf record. He agreed to do so, remarking however that "papers get misfiled" in the State department.

Previous testimony had disclosed that Toumanoff's branch removed information about homosexuality from the files of State department officers under consideration for promotion. The witness was asked his opinion of this practice.

"There is a lot of misunderstanding about this," said Toumanoff. "The function of the promotion boards is to evaluate how well a man has done his job and whether his performance warrants promotion. I approve of the idea and practice that security information should not be made available to promotion boards."

"Why shouldn't the promotion boards see it?" demanded Sen. Jackson (D) of Washington. "Isn't that a little ridiculous?"

"It may have just been allegations, not proof," said Toumanoff.

Brawl Report Removed

Much data concerning the personal conduct of foreign service officers was kept from the promotion boards. On one occasion, Toumanoff conceded, a report that a foreign service officer had engaged in a brawl with an Army officer over a native girl was removed from the files as not worthy of consideration by a promotion board.

"When you and others in your section in effect decided to deny the boards knowledge of the homosexuality of the men they were promoting, do you consider that a wise decision?" asked McCarthy.

"I think it was probably a pretty good idea," said Toumanoff. "That was a matter for the security branch."

"Even in the case of a man convicted of homosexuality in court?" asked Jackson in amazement.

When the witness hesitated, McCarthy remarked: "That's a hard question to answer?"

"It certainly is," said Toumanoff. He was excused and told to return for further questioning on Feb. 10.

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Date: FEB 7 1953

79 MAR 5 - 1953

Probers Set Deadline For U. S. Aide to Reply To Morals Question

Senate investigators today gave a State Department official until a week from next Monday to answer a question as to whether he thought "the knowledge that a man is a homosexual" should be denied a board considering his promotion in the Foreign Service.

Vladimir T. Toumanoff told the Senate Investigations Subcommittee today it was difficult to answer the question with a flat yes or no, because no one proven to be a homosexual ever would come before a promotion board anyway—"he would have been fired."

Chairman McCarthy insisted, however, on a flat answer and told Mr. Toumanoff to supply it at another public hearing set for a week from Monday morning.

Questioned on Promotions.

Mr. Toumanoff, an official in the performance measurements branch of the Foreign Service personnel division, also was ordered to check the files and answer at that hearing whether he had recommended for promotion a man due to be fired who later recommended Mr. Toumanoff himself for a promotion.

Mr. Toumanoff was questioned closely about his background. He said his father had been an officer in the Imperial Guard under the Czarist regime in Russia and had fought the Communists in the White Russian army.

Mr. Toumanoff said he was born in 1923 at the Russian legation in Constantinople, Turkey, which he had been told was still under control of the anti-Communist White Russians. He was brought to this country when he was five months old and naturalized as an American citizen in 1945. He started working with the State Department in the Foreign Service Recruitment branch in 1949.

Explains Setup.

Under close questioning, Mr. Toumanoff said he approved of the practice that security information should not be available to selection boards which grade Foreign Service personnel for promotion. He explained that the function of the selection board is to evaluate "how well a man has done his job." Then, he said, names of those recommended for promotion go to the security division which reports back on whether there is any derogatory information.

When there is derogatory information, he added, the decision on the selection board's promotion recommendation is up to Deputy Secretary of State Carlisle Humelsine.

Earlier, Chairman McCarthy read to Mr. Toumanoff previous testimony in an executive session by a department security officer to the effect that Mr. Toumanoff once had recommended a raise for Harry Wolf after Mr. Wolf had been rated unsatisfactory as an assistant administrative officer in Germany and sent to Washington to be fired.

The security officer's testimony added that Mr. Wolf later was in a position to recommend a raise for Mr. Toumanoff.

Mr. Toumanoff said he was "absolutely amazed by that" and remembered nothing like it.

He said Mr. Wolf is now administrative officer in the Foreign Service personnel division and might have supplemented other recommendations for a raise for Mr. Toumanoff, but that as far as he knew Mr. Wolf was never recommended for dismissal and that he never recommended a raise for Mr. Wolf.

Says "Looting" Was Condoned.

Senator McCarthy contends that officials of the State Department in the Truman administration condoned "looting" of the files.

His group heard yesterday that

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documents which, disappeared under strange circumstances were a report on a suspected Communist in the United States Embassy in Ecuador and others on male employees of "unusual morals."

Senator McCarthy, meanwhile, cautioned against any attempt to intimidate or tamper with his group's witnesses.

He said the subcommittee is investigating the case of a General Services Administration employee who "apparently was severely criticized" by his superior after testifying recently in a subcommittee probe of the defense stockpile. He said the committee will decide whether to bring contempt of Congress charges against the superior.

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Date: 2-6-53

50 MAR 12 1953

INDEXED - 111

162-39743-A
NOT RECORDED
9 MAR 4 1953

Probers Set Deadline For U.S. Aide to Reply To Morals Question

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Explains Setback

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NOT RECORDED

MAR 4 1953

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Herald Tribune

N.Y. Mirror

Date: FEB 6 1953

63 MAR 9 1953

State Dept. Security Aide Tells How Letter Vanished from File

By Murray Marder
Post Reporter

A State Department security agent testified yesterday that a Foreign Service officer "allowed to resign" as a suspected sex deviate was reported to have a "clear" record when he later applied for an Air Force job.

That clearance report was written by a woman employe in the State Department who subsequently was also ousted on similar moral grounds, Senate investigators were told.

Security Agent John E. Matson testified the "clearance" was made possible because a "warning" letter disappeared from the man's personnel file. None of the names or dates involved was disclosed, nor was it indicated whether the Air Force hired the man for a job in Germany.

(A State Department spokesman later said there is some reason to believe the letter was removed from the file because there was doubt about the validity of the original morals charge).

Other reports of documents allegedly removed from the department's files were made in the second day of hearings before the Senate's Permanent Investigating Subcommittee headed by Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.).

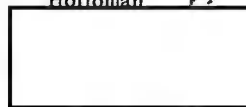
Matson testified that files in the department's Foreign Service file room—under criticism in Wednesday's hearing—were in "deplorable" condition.

Matson said the security division in which he is employed keeps separate security files on departmental personnel. One of his own "secret" reports, he said, which he sent from Argentina in 1949 recommending an immediate investigation of a Foreign Service Officer in the United States Embassy in Ecuador, disappeared from those files.

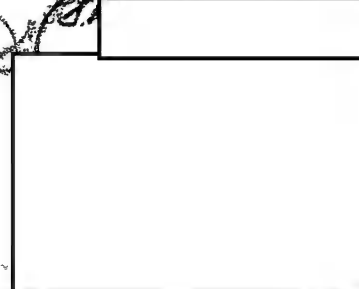
The case, Matson said under questioning by Subcommittee Counsel Roy M. Cohn, "possibly" involved "communism." Matson said he later had to rewrite his own letter from memory.

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- Times-Herald ☐
- Wash. Post ☐
- Wash. News ☐
- Wash. Star ☐
- N.Y. Herald Tribune ☐
- N.Y. Mirror ☐

Date: FEB 6 1953

79 MAR 5 - 1953

Matson yesterday repeated testimony heard from another witness the previous day that derogatory information on Foreign Service personnel had been removed from their files by the Performance Branch before the files were considered by promotion panels.

He said he heard "second-hand" reports that some of the derogatory material involved "morals" allegations.

The implication has been left during two days of testimony that material was removed so that it could never figure in the promotions of Foreign Service personnel.

A State Department spokesman said that was inaccurate. The Foreign Service files, which are distinct from the "security" files, generally contain no information of a secret nature, he said.

"Originals" of information concerning employees' morals, security and loyalty are kept in the security division, the spokesman said. As a general practice, he said, other material in

the regular personnel files which involves "unsubstantiated allegations" about employees is removed before the files are sent to promotion panels.

The purpose, said the spokesman, is to avoid "prejudicing the minds of promotion people with unsupported charges. We think this is a democratic way of doing business."

But this in no way means that the allegations are not weighed in the promotions, he said, because after the promotion recommendations are made, they then go to the security division. The security division reports on the allegations received and investigations. It has made, the spokesman said, and the promotion recommendation is then evaluated against "the total picture."

In December, the spokesman said, the department did hear "allegations" that some documents were improperly removed from the files. He said an investigation was begun immediately and is still underway.

Late yesterday, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held a 3½-hour closed meeting with Carlisle H. Humelsine, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration.

Chairman Wiley, who had been present as an observer at the McCarthy hearings while Matson was testifying, said later that the meeting with Humelsine was "a briefing session regarding loyalty and security."

Matson testified that in 1948 or '49 he saw a letter from abroad in which Diplomat George Merrell wrote to Washington and asked John Stewart Service to remove from the files a letter containing derogatory information about Donald F. Bigelow, another diplomatic officer.

When he later checked the files, Matson said, he was unable to find the letter to which Merrell referred.

State Department records list a George R. Merrell who retired last year after service in Ethiopia and Afghanistan. He is now reported living on the Spanish island of Majorca. Bigelow, who also served in Ethiopia, retired from the Foreign Service in August, 1951. Service was dismissed from the department in 1951 on "reasonable doubt" of his loyalty.

In another instance, Matson testified, he saw a personal letter in the general files written by the late Lawrence Duggan, then chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs. The letter was sent to a Foreign Service officer in Argentina, said Matson, and merely concerned "some books."

But Matson said the letter later disappeared from the files, and he said he presumes it was removed to avoid any link to Duggan. Duggan, in 1948, plunged to his death from a New York office building window after his name was mentioned in an investigation of communism.

Matson also testified that, of about 20 persons in the Foreign Service recruitment branch, two were allowed to resign for "unusual moral" reasons last year.

One of them, he said, "was a replacement for the first person who was allowed to resign."

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ADD 1 FILES (1233P)

THE PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SECTION TAKES DEROGATORY INFORMATION FROM THE PERSONNEL FILES BEFORE THEY REACH THE SELECTION BOARDS AND SENDS IT TO THE SECURITY DIVISION, HE SAID. HE SAID SOME OF THE DEROGATORY MATTER IS NOT SUPPOSED TO BE IN THE PERSONNEL FILES IN THE FIRST PLACE.

HE SAID RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SELECTION BOARDS ARE SENT TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT SECURITY DIVISION BEFORE A MAN IS PROMOTED.

IF THE SECURITY DIVISION REPORTS DEROGATORY INFORMATION ON THE MAN IN ITS FILES, THE CASE IS PASSED UP TO DEPUTY UNDERSECRETARY CARLISLE HUMELSINE FOR DECISION.

SEN. HENRY M. JACKSON (D-WASH.) CALLED THIS "RIDICULOUS." HE SAID THE SECURITY CHECK SHOULD BE MADE BEFORE A MAN IS CONSIDERED FOR PROMOTION.

"IT IS NOT FAIR TO THE INDIVIDUAL TO HAVE HIS CASE GO ALL THE WAY THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT" AND THEN BE BLOCKED FOR PROMOTION, JACKSON SAID.

TOUMANOFF TOLD THE COMMITTEE HIS PARENTS WERE CZARIST NOBLES. HE SAID HE WAS BORN IN THE CZARIST EMBASSY IN CONSTANTINOPLE IN 1923.

HE WAS BROUGHT TO THE U.S. AT THE AGE OF FIVE MONTHS AND BECAME A CITIZEN IN 1945. WHEN HE GRADUATED FROM HARVARD, HE SAID.

"I HAVE NOT AND HAVE NEVER BEEN A COMMUNIST, NOR HAVE I EVER BEEN A MEMBER OF ANY ORGANIZATION CITED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AS SUBVERSIVE," TOUMANOFF SAID. "I HAVE RECEIVED LOYALTY AND SECURITY CLEARANCE ON THE BASIS OF AN FBI INVESTIGATION."

AFTER WORKING AT VARIOUS JOBS IN THE 1940'S, HE SAID, HE DID CLASSIFIED WORK FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, THEN TRANSFERRED, AT A SMALL WAGE CUT, TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN 1949 AS A RECRUITER OF FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL. HE SAID HE COULD RECOMMEND BUT NOT HIRE.

MCCARTHY ORDERED TOUMANOFF TO CHECK STATE DEPARTMENT FILES TO FIND WHETHER HE AND HARRY WOLF RECOMMENDED EACH OTHER FOR RAISES, WHETHER HE ASKED FOR WOLF TO BE PLACED IN HIS SECTION, AND WHETHER WOLF EARLIER WAS RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

TOUMANOFF SAID HE DID NOT REMEMBER THIS.

2/6--JE109P

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INDEXED - 16

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ADD 2 FILES

TOUMANOFF SAID HE THINKS IT IS A "GOOD IDEA" TO REMOVE FROM THE FILES INFORMATION ABOUT THE HOMOSEXUALITY OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS UP FOR PROMOTION.

HE SAID HE THOUGHT THE INFORMATION WOULD "HAVE LOTS TO DO" WITH WHETHER A PROMOTION PANEL RECOMMENDS AN ADVANCEMENT FOR THE OFFICER. HOWEVER, TOUMANOFF TOLD THE COMMITTEE, "IF HE IS IN FACT A HOMOSEXUAL... HE PROBABLY WOULDN'T EVEN BE IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE...THEY'D HAVE FIRED HIM."

THE BIG HEARING ROOM WAS FILLED WITH LAUGHTER.

TOUMANOFF ANSWERED THE QUESTION ABOUT HOMOSEXUALS RELUCTANTLY, AFTER MCCARTHY REFUSED TO LET HIM "ELABORATE ON THAT." TO PIN HIM DOWN, MCCARTHY READ FROM TOUMANOFF'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE IN CLOSED SESSION LAST WEEK. AT THAT TIME, MCCARTHY SAID:

"THEN YOU IN EFFECT DECIDED TO DENY THE BOARD KNOWLEDGE OF THE HOMOSEXUALITY OF THE MEN THEY WERE PROMOTING...DO YOU THINK IT WAS A WISE DECISION?"

TOUMANOFF REPLIED THEN: "I THINK IT IS PROBABLY A PRETTY GOOD IDEA, YES."

TODAY MCCARTHY ASKED, "DO YOU STILL THINK IT IS A GOOD IDEA TO DENY THE PROMOTION BOARD KNOWLEDGE THAT A MAN IS A HOMOSEXUAL?"

"MAY I ELABORATE ON THAT," TOUMANOFF BEGAN.

"NO... YOU MAY NOT...WE HAVE TO GET THROUGH HERE SOMETIME."

"YES SIR, I THINK THAT'S A GOOD IDEA," TOUMANOFF FINALLY REPLIED HALTINGLY.

TOUMANOFF TRIED TO SAY AT LENGTH THERE IS A LOT OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "ALLEGATIONS" AND "KNOWLEDGE" OF HOMOSEXUALITY.

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ADD 3 FILES

SEN. HENRY M. JACKSON (D-WASH.), URGING TOUMANOFF TO STOP USING "16-CYLINDER WORDS," TRIED TO GET THE WITNESS TO SAY THAT A PROMOTION BOARD SHOULD NOT BE DENIED "KNOWLEDGE" OF A MAN'S HOMOSEXUALITY. "DO WE HAVE TO DRAW PICTURES OF THIS" TO GET A DIRECT ANSWER, JACKSON ASKED. "IT'S A HARD QUESTION TO ANSWER, ISN'T IT?" MCCARTHY CUT IN. "IT CERTAINLY IS," TOUMANOFF SAID AS MCCARTHY ENDED THE HEARING.

HE ORDERED TOUMANOFF BACK FOR MORE QUESTIONING MONDAY, FEB. 16, AND DIRECTED HIM TO COMB THE DEPARTMENT FILES FOR ANSWERS TO FOUR SPECIFIC QUESTIONS WHICH TOUMANOFF SAID HE COULD NOT REMEMBER TODAY. MCCARTHY ASKED TOUMANOFF IF HE "PERSONALLY" REMOVED MATERIAL FROM ONE FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER'S FILE ABOUT THE OFFICER BEING IN A

"BRAWL WITH AN ARMY OFFICER OVER A NATIVE GIRL." TOUMANOFF SAID HE REMEMBERED SEEING "SUCH MATTER" BUT DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER HE RECOMMENDED THAT IT BE REMOVED. "I'VE GOT NO AUTHORITY TO TAKE SUCH MATERIAL OUT OF THE FILES," HE SAID.

"IF I DID RECOMMEND TO TAKE IT OUT, IT WAS BECAUSE THIS WAS NOTHING BUT AN ALLEGATION...WITH NO PROOF," HE SAID. HE SAID ALL "SECURITY" MATTER IS REMOVED BEFORE THE FILES GO TO PROMOTION BOARDS AND THAT HE APPROVES OF THAT POLICY.

"HOW WOULD THAT INVOLVE SECURITY?" JACKSON SAID. "HE MIGHT HAVE BEEN UP FOR...DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS."

WHEN SEN. EVERETT DIRKSEN (R-ILL.) ASKED TOUMANOFF IF HE COULD PERSONALLY REMOVE THINGS FROM THE FOREIGN SERVICE FILES, THE WITNESS SAID: "I COULD IF I WANTED TO...BUT IT WOULD BE A VIOLATION OF THE LAW AND AGAINST POLICY...I PROBABLY COULD GET AWAY WITH IT."

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Senators Told of Tampering With State Dept. Secret Files

Supervisor Tells McCarthy Inquiry Derogatory
Matter Was Lifted; Some Marked 'Burn'

By David McConnell

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A State Department file supervisor testified today that confidential and secret documents on Foreign Service personnel were milked of derogatory matter and some material marked "burn" before folders were submitted to department promotion and evaluation panels and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mrs. Helen B. Balog, supervisor of the department's Foreign Service file room, told a Senate investigation subcommittee headed by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy R., Wis., that in 1949 John Stewart Service, ousted Foreign Service officer whose loyalty was questioned by the Loyalty Review Board, had day and night access in 1948 and 1949 to the personnel records while he was assigned to a project to revamp the filing system.

She said emphatically, however, that she had no knowledge that it was Mr. Service who had tampered with the folders.

There was much of the bizarre and much of typical governmental bureaucracy in the file supervisor's testimony. She said officials would check out material for as long as eighteen months and that hundreds of State Department employees had access to the files.

She was caustic in her denunciation of the filing system and the methods of control over outgoing files. She said an authorized person could call for a file but upon its return there was no way to check whether papers had been removed because the contents were neither documented on the jacket nor numbered.

She said under oath that one
(Continued on page 8, column 2)

See Pages 2 & 3

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INDEXED - 16

162-39747-4
NOT RECORDED
98 MAR 4 1953

Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N.Y. Mirror _____

Date: _____

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Told of Tampering With State Dept. Secret

Supervisor Asserts Material Was Lifted and Some Was Marked To Be Burned

(Continued from page one)

X letter of recommendation signed by Owen Lattimore, Far-Eastern expert indicted in December on perjury charges growing out of testimony that he had said he never promoted communism or Communist charges, disappeared from the file of a Foreign Service officer.

X An unfavorable report in another Foreign Service officer's file was ordered "burned" in violation of the law, she said. It concerned Melville Osborne, a staff officer, and was written from the Guatemala Embassy. Knowing that it is illegal to burn such documents, Mrs. Balog said she took it to Perry Ellis, a Foreign Service officer, who instructed her to leave it with him. Mr. Ellis now is listed as First Secretary of the Embassy in Mexico City.

File Fell on Floor

X It was through an F.B.I. agent, she testified, that she learned the Lattimore letter of recommendation was missing from the file of Frank Schuler, Foreign Service officer now stationed in Paris. She testified that an F.B.I. agent had asked to review the file and as she was handing it to him it fell and the contents scattered over the floor. While the agent was examining another file, Mrs. Balog reassembled the contents but noticed that the Lattimore letter was missing.

She said she distinctly remembered placing the letter in the Schuler file because at the time it was received she had noticed the Lattimore name and it had impressed her because "he was in the news."

Sen. McCarthy charged in 1948 that Mr. Lattimore was the "architect" of the nation's Far Eastern policy and accused him of an affinity for Communist causes.

Mrs. Balog also testified that there had been cases where files on former Foreign Service officers were sent to the recruitment section when the employees reapplied for jobs. There, in some cases, she said, the jackets were stripped from the files and they were placed in "new applications for jobs" folders. Such folders are automatically burned after a year if the applicant is rejected, she said.

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MENTIONS
[REDACTED]
SHOULD IT
BE REVIEWED?

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One such case was that of Vladimir Toumanoff, whom Sen. McCarthy identified as a Russian-born naturalized citizen assigned to the department's recruitment division. The Senator said Mr. Toumanoff would be the lead-off witness in tomorrow's continuation of the investigation.

Jessup's Name Comes Up

The name of Philip C. Jessup, who recently resigned as an ambassador-at-large, also entered the testimony when Mrs. Balog testified that his file had been kept out for more than a year, and when she attempted to locate it the staff worked for two hours tracing it

down. She said it had been charged to the department's legal adviser but turned up in the office of Robert Ryan, assistant chief of the Foreign Service personnel bureau. She said Mr. Ryan frequently withdrew files.

Mrs. Balog said it was not until last year that she learned that when files were sent to the performance division, all derogatory material was removed and placed in a file there. Until then, she said, she assumed all the information was in files under her custody, and it was not until 1952 that she began advising F. B. I. agents to "go upstairs" to see if there was further information on persons they were checking.

Case of Service

Mr. Service was arrested in 1945 in the "Amerasia" case, which involved charges of unauthorized possession or transmittal of government documents. He was cleared by a Federal grand jury the same year. The case developed when Federal agents raided the offices of the magazine "Amerasia" and found many documents marked confidential and secret.

In view of his connection with the "Amerasia" case, Sen. Charles E. Potter, R., Mich., said that his file revision project was like "putting an arsonist in charge of a match factory."

Sen. McCarthy commented when recessing the hearing that his subcommittee would want to find out who ordered the burning of the "derogatory letter" described by Mrs. Balog. He said this was "clearly an illegal act."



Associated Press wirephoto

Mrs. Helen M. Balog, supervisor of the State Department's foreign service personnel files, as she told Senate investigators yesterday that the confidential files had been stripped of derogatory material.

Senators Push Probe Of State Department's Personnel Records

By Garnett D. Horner

The Senate Investigations subcommittee today pushed its inquiry into what Chairman McCarthy calls "looting" of State Department files.

Wladimir Toumanoff, a department official whose name was brought up at the group's first public hearing on the matter yesterday, was scheduled to testify today. A witness told the group that some permanent personnel files once were placed in "dead" file jackets.

Chairman McCarthy kept an air of mystery about the hearings refusing to name a "security officer" he said will testify too, or to say who would be called first.

Senator McCarthy said the hearings are designed primarily "for the benefit" of Secretary of State Dulles. He explained he wants "the record to show Mr. Dulles what I have contended for so long, that the files can be and have been raped."

Derogatory Letter Burned

The investigating Senators brought out yesterday in questioning Mrs. Helen B. Balog, supervisor of the foreign service fileroom, that a derogatory letter about an employee once was ordered burned and another letter of recommendation by Owen Lattimore turned up missing from the personnel files.

Mr. Lattimore, a Johns Hopkins University lecturer and former occasional consultant to the

Mrs. Balog also testified that the Foreign Service files under her control were such shape that no one could tell whether material had been removed from them. She said she often had urged a better control system and a study now was under way to do something about it.

Refuses to Support Implication

Mr. Toumanoff's name came up in Mrs. Balog's testimony about trouble she once had with inactive, but permanent files on former employees reapplying for jobs being put in applicant file jackets when they were handled by the recruitment branch. She said the applicant files on people not hired were scheduled for destruction after a year.

She refused to support implied charges by Senator McCarthy that the misplacing was done deliberately, however. She said she thought it happened because a "lot of new clerks" were working without proper instructions or supervision. Now she said, "they've got some good people" in the recruitment branch and the files are being handled "smoothly."

Senator McCarthy, without further explanation, identified Mr. Toumanoff as a Russian-born naturalized citizen whose first job in the State Department was as a recruitment officer. He now is acting chief of the performance section.

The files involved in the public inquiry so far involve only administrative material, performance reports and such considered in the rating or promotion of Foreign Service personnel. Mrs. Balog said material involving security charges was kept in separate files in the security division.

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File in

INDEXED - 16



—AP Photo.

MRS. HELEN M. BALOG.

State Department, is now facing trial on charges that she lied to another Senate committee when he denied Communist sympathies. Mr. Lattimore has insisted he told the truth.

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INDEXED - 16

162-39749-A
RECORDED
MAR 4 1953

Times-Herald _____
Wash. Post _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
N.Y. Mirror _____

Date: FEB 5 1953

50 MAR 9 1953

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INDEXED - 142

62-39749-A-
NOT RECORDED
133 FEB 10 1953

Times-Herald _____
Wash. Post _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
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Date: 2-5-53



—AP Photo.

303
68 FEB 26 1953

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Red Suspect's File Removed, Probers Told

Security 'Deplorable' In State Records, Official Testifies

By Garnett D. Horner

A State Department security officer told Senate investigators today that "on several occasions" he had discovered significant documents missing from Foreign Service personnel files in the department.

One was his own report concerning a "possible" Communist. Another concerned the resignation of a man suspected of "unusual morals." Still another was an apparently innocuous letter written by Lawrence Dugan, former high department official who committed suicide while under FBI investigation.

After telling the Senate Investigation subcommittee about these and other missing papers, John E. Matson, a special agent in the State Department's Division of Security and Investigations, described the Foreign Service personnel filing system as "deplorable" from a security standpoint.

Remarking that as a security officer he is a "suspicious man," Mr. Matson said he suspected that many more documents than he knew about had been removed from the files.

Witness Intimidation Probed.

Chairman McCarthy adjourned the public hearing shortly before noon after hearing Mr. Matson's testimony and called an Executive Committee session late today to investigate reports of intimidation of another witness.

Senator McCarthy said he thought it important that the Senate take "immediate, positive action" to make clear that Government agencies could not intimidate witnesses called in the subcommittees' investigations into various charges of inefficiency in Government.

He said it had been reported that a General Services Administration employee, who testified recently before an executive session of the committee about the Government's stockpiling program, had been criticized later by the immediate superior for testifying before a Senate committee.

Names Are W

Senator McCarthy said this is true, he believes the Senate should proceed promptly against the GSA official involved—possibly through contempt action.

The witness reported to have been criticized and his superior were called before the executive session to explain the incident. Chairman McCarthy refused to name either man in advance.

Chairman McCarthy brought out during questioning of Mr. Matson that three employees of the recruitment section of the State Department's Foreign Service Personnel Division had been allowed to resign recently while suspended on what he called "unusual morals."

Mr. Matson said it was general security experience that such people might be expected to recruit similar types.

Warning Letter Removed.

Mr. Matson told of one instance in which the file copy of a letter to the Civil Service Commission warning against other Government employment for a resigned Foreign Service employee had been removed from the individual's file.

As a result, he said, the file contained a later letter to the Defense Department stating that the files showed no derogatory information about the individual concerned. He said the file did not show whether the person got the job he was applying for with the Air Force in Europe.

The "clearance" letter was written, Mr. Matson testified, by a "woman in the State Department who recently resigned."

(See MCCARTHY, Page A-6.)

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INDEXED - 106

162-37747-1-
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133 FEB 10 1953

Times-Herald _____
Wash. Post _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
N.Y. Mirror _____

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Date: 2-5-53

385
70 FEB 16 1953

State Department

McCarthy

(Continued From First Page.)

under the same type of charges that the man resigned under.

Mr. Matson said his own report, which he later discovered missing from the files, was written in 1949 while he was inspecting the American Embassy in Ecuador. This was a letter asking immediate investigation by the State Department of the background of a man in the Embassy involved in "questionable activities," possibly indicating Communist connections.

He had no reply to this letter, he said, before he came to Washington a few months later. Then, he said, he found his original letter in the file, but with nothing on it to indicate any action had been taken on it.

Mr. Matson said about two months later the investigator

who had replaced him in Latin America wrote the department asking for an answer to Mr. Matson's original request for a special investigation. Mr. Matson said he was then assigned the job of answering his own letter.

"When I went to the file for the original report I had written it was no longer there," Mr. Matson said. He added that he then rewrote his own report and understood that some action was taken later.

Under questioning by Chief Counsel Roy M. Cohn, Mr. Matson told of one instance in which there had been a written request to remove a derogatory document from an individual's personnel file.

Letter to Service Cited.

He said the letter was written by a Foreign Service officer he recalled as George Merrell to John S. Service, who was working in the Foreign Service Personnel Division in 1949. Mr. Service was discharged a year ago last December after the Civil Service Commission's Loyalty Review Board found a "reasonable doubt" about his loyalty.

Mr. Matson said the letter asked Mr. Service to remove from the files an earlier official State Department letter suggesting that another man named Bigelow (whose first name he could not recall) "should resign or be demoted."

The witness said the man who wrote the removal request was "interested in the career of Bigelow and wanted the letter removed because it might damage his future."

Mr. Matson said he could not

give any details of what was contained in the letter because "it wasn't there" when he looked for it.

Duggan Called "Suicide."

Mr. Duggan, a former State Department official, plunged to death from a New York City building window.

Senator McCarthy, questioning Mr. Matson, termed Mr. Duggan's death "a suicide" and referred to the official as a man "who had been exposed—or was under fire as a possible Communist."

Mr. Duggan's death plunge was in December, 1948. Congressional committees were digging at the time into charges of Communist infiltration of the Government.

Mr. Duggan was then president of the Institute of International Education with headquarters in New York. He had left the State Department two years previously after 14 years of service with it.

Mr. Matson said he did not recall from whose file the Duggan letter disappeared. He said the letter contained a request for a Foreign Service officer in Argentina that he buy Mr. Duggan some books "that had something to do with music and the cultural world."

Disappeared After Death.

He said the letter disappeared after Mr. Duggan's death, and remarked that "it was not popular" to have letters from Mr. Duggan in an individual's file at that time.

Vladimir Toulmatoff, a department official whose name was brought up at the group's first public hearing on handling of State Department files yesterday, was scheduled to testify today. But his appearance was delayed until tomorrow.

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AP Photo.

JOHN E. MATSON.

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133 FEB 10 1953

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MCCARTHY SAYS OPEN HEARINGS TO START SOON

Report Destruction Of Loyalty Files

BY WILLARD EDWARDS

A new probe of the State department, expected to result in startling revelations at open hearings next week, was announced last night by Chairman McCarthy of Wisconsin, of the Senate permanent investigations subcommittee.

McCarthy disclosed the investigation in a letter to State Secretary Dulles, who was invited to cooperate in clearing up conditions exposed at secret hearings of the subcommittee during the past week.

McCarthy told Dulles the inquiry involved the handling of State department files and "is not directed toward an investigation of Communism and other subversive activities."

Sworn to Secrecy

It was learned authoritatively, however, that the evidence already uncovered unmasks a destruction of loyalty files during the regime of former Secretary Acheson which was intended to cover up subversion in the department.

For four days and nights, the subcommittee has been questioning State department witnesses who were sworn to secrecy concerning their testimony and the fact that they had been subpoenaed. Panic spread thru the Acheson holdovers, who are hopeful of retaining their positions under Dulles, as certain officials began to reveal what they knew.

The secret testimony is said to have resulted in the naming of State department officials who were responsible for the clearance of disloyal Americans to the United Nations headquarters in New York.

Hearings Wednesday

McCarthy refused to discuss these reports. He said open hearings probably will start next Wednesday.

The announcement of the inquiry was made shortly after the Senate had unanimously voted to give the McCarthy subcommittee \$200,000 for its investigative efforts during the coming year. An effort was made by Sen. Ellender (D) of Louisiana, to cut this fund in half but it was decisively defeated.

The Senate internal security subcommittee, headed by Sen. Jenner (R) of Indiana was awarded \$220,000 to carry on an investigation of subversive activities during 1953. This consisted of \$150,000 in new funds and a balance of \$70,000 left by the subcommittee which was formerly headed by Sen. McCurran (D) of Nevada.

Deny Duplication

During Senate debate, several senators posed the question whether McCarthy's investigating group would conflict with the Jenner subcommittee. Both chairmen agreed they could work in harmony and that there would be no "duplication."

Jenner revealed his program of investigation included a probe of Communists in the military departments. He refused to give any details, terming this "project" only one of 10 inquiries on his group's agenda.

McCarthy said his subcommittee, which is part of the committee on government operations, of which he also is chairman, would make exhaustive investigations of graft and corruption in government departments under the Truman administration.

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Wash. Star _____
N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
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133 FEB 24 1953.

Date: 1/31/53

67 FEB 26 1953

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Laughlin	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

File

We would like to know just why such a simple thing as FBI clearance of all personnel in the state department could not have been utilized in recent years. Instead, the state department set up its own loyalty boards, the president set up his and then, if the findings didn't suit the administration, new boards were set up.

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To: Bureau

San Diego Union
San Diego Evening Tribune
People's World
La Mesa Pictorial
Oceanside Daily Blade Tribune
Santa Ana Register
Imperial Valley Weekly
Callexico Chronical
Corona Daily Independent
Perris Progress
Riverside Daily Press
Riverside Interprise
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DAILY TIMES-ADVOCATE
ESCONDIDO, CALIF.

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62 APR 29 1953

62-39749-A
RECORDED
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FBI to Check State Dept. Appointees

Screening Ordered
By Senators Dulles
To Testify Today
At Open Hearing

By Ferdinand Kuhn
Post Reporter

The new Senate Foreign Relations Committee showed yesterday that it did not intend to lag behind any other Senate group in delving into possible subversion in the Government.

Meeting for the first time with Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio) among its members, the committee decided that all top State Department officials, including assistant secretaries and ambassadors, would have to undergo a thorough FBI investigation before being confirmed.

At first, Chairman Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.), told reporters that this means a full field investigation; but this, it was learned later, was an overstatement. A "full field investigation," in FBI language, often takes as long as three months, and the Senators therefore will not insist on it.

The incoming Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, was invited to testify publicly at 10 o'clock this morning in the big caucus room of the Senate Office Building. Dulles asked the FBI last November to investigate his "life and record," and the session will amount to a confirmation hearing.

Yesterday, too, the Senators set up a brand-new subcommittee, which, in the words of Chairman Wiley, would explore the effect of "totalitarian techniques of espionage, sabotage and subversion" on American foreign policy.

Wiley said the new group would not "impinge" in any way on the work of other investigations, such as that of the Internal Security subcommittee now inquiring into the loyalty of American employes of the United Nations.

The committee intends, however, to follow up any information unearthed by other Senate diggers involving the conduct of American foreign affairs. If charges affected the State Department, for example, the Foreign Relations subcommittee would call the highest State Department officials before it for questioning.

The counsel to the new subcommittee is expected to be See RELATIONS, Page 2, Col. 6

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Date: JAN 15 1953

79 FEB 5 - 1953

FBI to Check All Appointees

Julius N. Cahn, who up to now has been Wiley's secretary. Cahn was prominent in New York in the past two months in pressing for action against American employes of the U. N.

Technically, he will be a subordinate member of the full committee's professional staff, but with the new title of Counsel to the Committee. The staff director, Francis O. Wilcox, was reappointed yesterday after having served the committee with distinction ever since the chairmanship of the late Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg.

Trouble Ahead

Judging from the membership and organization of the new Foreign Relations group, there is trouble ahead for President-elect Eisenhower and especially for his new Secretary of State.

Three of the four new Republican members — Senators Taft, Homer Ferguson (R-Mich.) and William Langer (R-N. D.) — have fought for years, with varying degrees of bitterness and consistency, against the major measures of what used to be called the bipartisan foreign policy.

In 1948, for example, Taft proposed slashing 1.3 billion dollars from the first Marshall Plan authorization, and he had Langer's support. In 1949 Taft and Langer voted against the North Atlantic Treaty; in 1951 Ferguson voted against stationing four more American divisions in Europe.

The fourth new Republican, William F. Knowland (Calif.) tangled with the outgoing Administration, and sometimes with Vandenberg, by championing greater help to Nationalist China.

Can Outvote Taft

The new committee lineup suggests that a coalition of Republican and Democratic members can still outvote Taft and his allies. Even so, there is little prospect of the unanimous committee votes which, in the past, approved such major legislation as the Marshall Plan.

When new security investigations are added to the regular burden of Foreign Relations Committee appearances, the life of the new Secretary of State and his chief assistants may not be a happy one.

In contrast, Secretary Dean Acheson told his last press conference yesterday that he would take a two months' vacation on the island of Antigua, in the British West Indies.

"I assume," said broadcaster Elmer Davis, "that on the coral sands, under a palm tree, it would be still one more pleasure if you could read that somebody else is taking the rap now, and not you."

Acheson grinned and said he didn't think he had the capacity for such sadistic pleasure.

McCardle and Lourie Named To State Department Posts

Newsman and Former All-America Chosen By Gen. Eisenhower

Carl W. McCardle, 48, chief of the Washington Bureau of the Philadelphia Bulletin, late yesterday was named by President-elect Eisenhower to be an Assistant Secretary of State. He lives on Fairfax road, McLean, Va.

Gen. Eisenhower also appointed Donald B. Lourie, 53, of Peru, Ill., to serve as Undersecretary of State for Administration. Mr. Lourie is president of the Quaker Oats Co.

Mr. McCardle is a veteran newspaperman. As an Assistant Secretary of State, he will be concerned mainly with public affairs. He will be in charge of the State Department's "Voice of America" operations.

Draws Eisenhower Praise

The Eisenhower announcement described Mr. McCardle as a man of "wide experience as a diplomat and political writer."

He was born in Cameron, W. Va. He went to Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa., and received his degree of bachelor of laws and letters from Temple University.

He has been with the Philadelphia Bulletin for 26 years.

He and his wife, Mrs. Dorothy McCardle, have a daughter, Marsha, 11.

Mr. Lourie rose from the ranks in the Quaker Oats Co. to become its president. He joined the company in 1922 after being graduated from Princeton University.

All-America Quarterback

At that time his name was known across the Nation, particularly to sports fans. He was the quarterback on Walter Camp's 1920 All-America football team.

Mr. Lourie was born in Decatur, Ala. After attending Exeter Academy, he entered Princeton. During World War I, he served in the Army. He is married and has three children—Donald K., who is at the University of Michigan Law School; and two daughters, Mrs. Nancy Blackett and Miss Ann Lourie.

He is a director of the Illinois Central Railroad and also a trustee of Princeton University. This will be his first Government service.

Both Mr. McCardle and Mr. Lourie conferred with Gen. Eisenhower yesterday in New York and with John Foster Dulles, who will be Secretary of State in the new administration.

The job assigned to Mr. Lourie is a new one, not now existing in the State Department organiza-



CARL W. MCCARDLE.



DONALD B. LOURIE.

tion. The announcement said the assignment will require a minor change of existing legislation and that the matter is being discussed with congressional leaders.

The purpose of the new job is to relieve Mr. Dulles and his policy advisers "from the burden of reorganization and administration," the announcement added.

At present there is only one Undersecretary of State. Under him are two Assistant Secretaries, one of whom deals with administration. That position currently is held by Carlisle H. Humelsine.

Mr. Lourie's new position will give the State Department two Undersecretaries. He will take over the work being done by Mr. Humelsine, plus all administra-

five duties the present Undersecretary will leave the other Undersecretary free for policy matters only. The nominations of both men will be sent to the Senate for confirmation after Gen. Eisenhower takes office on January 20.

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79 FEB 9-1953

COMMIES PAID BY STATE DEPT. TO DO TEXTBOOK

Officials in Germany Admit 'Error'

FRANKFURT, Germany, Nov. 14 (NY News) — The United States State department admitted with embarrassment here today that it advanced two German Communists more than \$50,000 and commissioned them to write a history book for distribution in German schools.

The book "Synchronoptische Weltgeschichte" has just been published but will not be distributed by the State department, which is planning a lawsuit to get its money back.

A department spokesman said the book was "pro-Communist, anti-democratic, anti-Catholic, on a number of occasions anti-Jewish and thick with anti-theological prejudice."

Ordered by Riedl

A. V. Boerner, chief of the State department public affairs section for Germany, said the book was ordered in 1950 by Dr. Riedl, then head of the department's educational section.

He said Riedl was in charge of a State department program of sponsoring "more than 300 textbooks in German schools."

Authors of the history text are Arno and Anneliese Peters, both long-time members of the Communist party.

Riedl, now a State department information officer here, said he never read the book and doubts if anyone in his department ever read it.

"I didn't make any check into the background of Peters and his wife," Riedl said. "They came to me with recommendations from some German cultural ministers and from well-known German historians."

Riedl said he advanced Peters 55,033 marks cash and 150,000 marks worth of paper to use in printing the book. This equalled approximately a \$50,000 advance.

Some in Circulation

In return Peters promised to deliver 14,000 books to the State department so that Riedl could distribute them to German schools. Because of technical difficulties, publication of the book was delayed until this fall. So far the State department has received 7,673 books and "we haven't the vaguest idea what we're going to do with them," according to Boerner.

The history book praises the Soviet Union and "the New China." It hails Joe Stalin as the man who "held back the Fascist powers and gave Marx, Engels and Lenin the right interpretation."

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U. S.-Financed History Book Has Red Tint

BONN, Germany, Nov. 14 (AP). United States authorities in Germany tonight made the red-faced admission that they had spent over 200,000 marks (\$47,600) financing publication of a world history textbook written by a Communist and heavily loaded with Red propaganda.

The damage was discovered after 9200 copies had been delivered to the United States High Commission and 1100 of these distributed to American-sponsored public reading rooms throughout West Germany.

The discovery was made by a German government official who, after reading the book, wired United States authorities: "What's going on here?"

American officials said production of the book was contracted to Arno Peters and his wife. They said that Peters, a former journalist, has been revealed now as a member of the Communist Party.

When the story was smoked out by reporters, the United States High Commission produced two pages of excerpts from the book which, it said, proved that:

"The editors show very definite and obvious pro-Communist, antidemocratic and anti-Catholic prejudices and, in a

number of occasions, anti-Jewish and anti-theological prejudices.

"The tendentious editing is recognizable not only by statements along pro-Communist lines but also by the omission of important names and facts and the assignment of much space to subject items which do not deserve them under an objective basis."

The High Commission has impounded all copies of the book it has received but Peters ran off a large printing of his own for sale in many German towns. The title is "Synchronoptische Weltgeschichte" ("Synchronoptic World History").

American officials said they made no security check on Peters "because he had high indorsements from eminent German educators."

Peters and his wife, Anneliese, are native-born German citizens.

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U.S. Unwittingly Financed Red To Write Soviet-Version History

By The Associated Press

BONN, Nov. 14.—American authorities in Germany admitted tonight they have spent more than 200,000 marks (\$47,600) in financing publication of a world history textbook written by a Communist and loaded with Red propaganda.

The "damage" was discovered after 9,200 copies had been delivered to the American High Commission and 1,100 of these distributed to American-sponsored public reading rooms throughout West Germany.

The discovery was made by a German government official who, after reading the book, wired to American authorities: "What's going on here?"

American officials said production of the book was contracted to Arno Peters and his wife, both natives of Germany. They said Peters, thirty-six and a former journalist, has now been revealed as a member of the Communist party.

When the story was smoked out by reporters, the American High Commission produced two pages of excerpts from the book which, it said, proved that: "The editors show very definite and obvious pro-Communist, anti-democratic and anti-Catholic prejudices and, on a number of occasions, anti-Jewish and anti-theological prejudices."

"The tendentious editing" is recognizable not only by statements along pro-Communist lines, but also by the omission of important names and facts, and the assignment of much space to sub-

ject items which do not deserve them under an objective basis.

Copies Impounded

The High Commission has impounded all copies of the book it has received, but Peters ran off a large printing of his own for sale in various German towns. The title is "Synchronoptische Weltgeschichte (Synchronoptic World History)."

The contract to Peters was let in April, 1951, when John J. McCloy was the American High Commissioner for Germany, under a costly program to provide new textbooks to German schools. Peters received 57,000 marks in cash (\$13,566) and 150,000 marks (\$35,700) worth of paper.

Four German state education ministers and a number of professors indorsed the history without actually seeing the full manuscript.

No Security Check

The American High Commission admitted it bought the book just as blindly, and explained this by saying its education branch had been reduced from eighty-six persons when the book was ordered to only two when it was delivered.

American officials said they made no security check on Peters, because he had high indorsements from eminent German educators, but that they now are considering whether to take legal action against him.

INDEXED-14

162-9747-A
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U. S. Pays \$47,600 for Books In Germany, Finds Red Tinge

By the Associated Press

BONN, Germany, Nov. 15.—Chagrined United States officials in Germany admitted last night they paid 200,000 marks (\$47,600) toward a new history textbook and distributed 1,100 copies before they discovered its author was a Communist who included Red propaganda in his book.

The Red-slanted pages were discovered by a German government employe who read the book and then wired American authorities: "What's going on here?"

That started the United States high commissioner's office checking. It found, officials admitted, that historian Arno Peters, a 36-year-old German-born ex-journalist, was a Communist Party member and had "injected communism into every field of world history."

9,200 Copies Seized.

The commission impounded 9,200 copies received from the printers. These included 1,100 copies which already had gone out to American-sponsored public reading rooms throughout West Germany.

Peters, who contracted with United States officials to write the book, also had run off a large printing of his own for private sale.

The Rhenish-Palatinate State Ministry of Culture last night cautioned all schools in the state against circulating the history. The Lower Saxony Ministry of Culture said it was suing for the return of 50,000 marks (\$11,900) it had put up to back the book.

The United States contracted for the book—title "Synchronoptische Weltgeschichte" (Synchronoptic World History)—as a part of a program to provide new textbooks for German schools. Under the agreement signed with Peters and his wife Anneliese in April, 1951, the author was paid 57,000 marks (\$13,566) in cash and furnished 150,000 marks (\$35,700) worth of paper.

May Take Legal Action.

The high commissioner's office said now it is "considering whether to take legal action against him."

The American authorities explained they had not made a security check on Peters "because he had high indorsements from eminent German educators."

Their explanation for failing to check his text was that the commissioner's education branch had been cut from 86 persons to 2 between the time the book was ordered and when it was delivered.

W C Sullivan

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Times-Herald _____
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 N.Y. Compass _____
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60 DEC 5 1952

386

SENATORS EYE CRITICISMS OF PASSPORT HEAD

Attack on Mrs. Shipley Linked to Reds

BY WILLARD EDWARDS

Congressional investigators yesterday focused their attention on a series of attacks against Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley, chief of the passport division of the State department since 1928.

She has been a target of the Communist press in the past because of her refusal to issue travel permits to Communists and fellow travelers on the ground that their activities abroad might harm the security of the United States.

Sen. Morse (R) of Oregon joined the attack in a Senate speech last week, assailing Mrs. Shipley for "tyranny" and the use of "arbitrary power" in the denial of passports without making public the reasons for such action.

McCarrañ to Reply

Chairman McCarran of Nevada of the Senate judiciary committee, prepared a sharp reply in defense of Mrs. Shipley which is expected to be presented to the Senate today.

A Senate battle on the issue is certain because Morse has announced he will propose amendments stripping the passport division head of her present discretionary authority.

Morse read the Senate a Washington Post editorial which attacked the passport policy of the State department as infringing on the rights of "loyal and law-abiding citizens."

Last Tuesday, the New York Daily Worker, official Communist journal, quoted both Morse and the Washington Post, and bitterly attacked Mrs. Shipley.

Robeson Case Cited

The denial of a passport to Paul Robeson, Negro singer, who is a vociferous defender of Communist policies, was cited by the Daily Worker as an instance of the "tyranny" cited by Morse. The Communist journal noted that Margaret Truman, the President's daughter, was going abroad this summer and said the people of Europe would rather hear Robeson if permitted a choice in the matter.

Morse had cited the case of a "Professor X" in his Senate speech. This professor of the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena was denied a passport to visit England. Morse said he demanded of the State department the reasons for this action and was informed by Mrs. Shipley that the information was confidential, but that the action was taken only after "most careful consideration by department officers who found no other course open to them."

The Daily Worker identified "Professor X" as Prof. James Pauling, head of the department of chemistry and chemical engineering at Caltech, "one of America's most prominent and able scientists."

Dr. Pauling disclosed last May 11 that he had been refused a passport to visit Great Britain on the ground that his trip "would not be in the best interests of the United States." He protested to President Truman, he said, without avail.

Red Orders Quoted

Herbert A. Philbrick, former undercover agent for the FBI in the Communist party, reported recently the investigators learned that "Communist bosses ordered key underground members to step up their attack on the State department's policy of denial of passports for political reasons."

Party members, Philbrick said, were instructed to make use of an article in the February Yale Law Journal entitled "Passport Refusals for Political Reasons." The article appeared among the unsigned student contributions and stated that "the denial of a passport to its citizens long has been one of the principal instruments of intimidation and of control used by totalitarian government."

"The comrades," Philbrick declared, "were instructed to make their pitch along the same lines." The Washington Post article put into the Congressional Record by Morse quoted the Yale Law Journal article approvingly.

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Wash. Star _____

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N.Y. Compass _____

JUN 13 1952

Date: _____

INDEXED - 7

EX-60

NOT RECORDED

AUG 8 1952

368
AUG 14 1952

Urges New Machinery

The American Civil Liberties Union jumped into the attack against Mrs. Shipley last February, issuing a report urging new machinery for the issuance and denial of passports, with provision for hearing and review.

Some 300 American citizens have been refused passports in recent months. Among those publicized have been Leo Isacson, member of the American Labor party; Max Weiss, educational director of the Communist party; Rockwell Kent and Howard Fast, who have many affiliations with Communist fronts, according to congressional records; and Joseph North and Adam Lapin, two writers for Communist journals.

The State department on May 24 issued an explanation of its passport procedures. It noted that an American passport not only certifies to foreign governments the citizenship and identity of the bearer, but guarantees the protection and good offices of American consular offices abroad.

Any person whose activities might promote the interests of a foreign government is not entitled to a passport, the State department said, and passports are refused only upon the basis of "clear and definite reports" furnished by the FBI and other government intelligence agencies.

The right to receive the protection of this government is correlative with the obligation to give undivided allegiance to the United States," the State department declared.

Clubwomen Urge State Dept. Inquiry

City Federation Demands Thorough Loyalty Study

A resolution calling for an "immediate and thorough investigation of the State Department to determine the loyalty or subversive tendency or action of each member" was adopted yesterday by delegates at the 144th convention of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs at the Hotel Astor.

This action was taken despite an appeal from Mrs. Claire M. Senie, president of the federation, who stepped down from the chair to remind the 700 delegates that there were already three persons heading such investigations in Washington. She named Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, Sen. Pat McCarran, D., Nev., and Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, R., Wis.

"What else do you want?" she asked.

Mrs. Isabelle Henderson, representing the Soroptimist Club, urged adoption of the resolution introduced by the parliamentary council, of which Mrs. Harry Harvey Thomas is president.

"We represent 300,000 women," she said. "Let's show them we are agin' what's going on in Washington. Let's show them what the women are thinking."

Other resolutions were adopted urging stricter punishment vendors of narcotics to youth; rehabilitation measures for victims; support of the smelter control program; elimination of fire hazards in public schools; and more equitable gas taxes and license fees for heavy trucks.

The afternoon program on "Mobilizing the Home Front" heard Leonard L. Read, president of the Foundation for Economic Education; the Rev. Dr. Paul A. Wolfe, minister of the Brick Presbyterian Church; Ed Sullivan, columnist and television star; and Katina Paxinou, actress.

INDEXED

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Propaganda Section Is Reorganized by State Department

By the Associated Press

The State Department today announced a general reorganization of its propaganda branch, giving it more authority but divorcing it from policy making.

Dr. Wilson Compton, former industrialist, wartime Government official and recently president of Washington State College, has been named administrator of the new semi-independent international information administration.

Known as the "Campaign of Truth," the department operates the Voice of America, films, exhibits, libraries and education exchanges. It has 8,000 employees in the United States and overseas.

It has been under the direction of Assistant Secretary of State Edward W. Barrett, who is resigning this month to return to private life after two years in Government service. He was former editorial director of Newsweek magazine.

Officials expect President Truman to name Howard H. Sargeant, Mr. Barrett's deputy, as new assistant secretary for public affairs. A one-time Rhodes scholar, he has been with the information program several years. His wife is Myrna Loy, Hollywood actress.

Dr. Compton as administrator will be directly responsible to Secretary of State Acheson.

Mr. Barrett told newsmen officials have been working on the reorganization plan for nearly a year and that it was favored by a majority of Congressmen, who, he said, have been consulted.

Some Senators, including Senator Benton, Democrat, of Connecticut, former assistant secretary, proposed creation of an entirely independent agency something like the wartime Office of War Information to run the official propaganda campaign.

Paul G. Hoffman, former economic co-operation administrator, advocated appointment of a cabinet member to head such an agency.

INDEXED-17

162-39749-H -
 NOT RECORDED
 44 MAR 6 1952

Page

Times-Herald _____

Wash. Post _____

Wash. News _____

Wash. Star *H-4*

N.Y. Mirror _____

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Date: *1/18/52*

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 64 MAR 17 1952

MAMMOTH NEW OFFICE TO RUN PROPAGANDA JOB

State Dept. Has Plan To Beat Critics

BY WILLARD EDWARDS

A huge new foreign propaganda bureau is under study at the State department, it was learned last night.

The brain child of Edward W. Barrett, assistant State secretary for public affairs, the proposed agency would unite most federal agencies engaged in global information activity, including the harshly criticized Voice of America, under one administrator.

The tentative title of "foreign information administration" or "international information administration" has been given the new agency.

Disapproval Expected

It will be put before Congress in anticipation of an avalanche of disapproval of the present sprawling set-up. The State department has been warned that 120 touring Congressmen in the last few months have found the Voice of America and its attendant propaganda groups an utter waste of money.

The bureaucratic solution planned by Barrett is a familiar one—a proposal for a new and bigger agency to "co-ordinate" and "streamline" all former activities. Congressmen note that such bureaus inevitably expand until more employees are on the payroll than functioned in the smaller units which operated separately.

The propaganda administrator, under such a setup, would become one of the most important officials in Washington, supervising the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars, and directing the operations of from 10,000 to 20,000 employees.

Barrett, whose job frequently has been reported in danger, presumably has an eye on this new post. He is a former magazine editor who served in the office of war information from 1942 to 1946. Soon after appointment to the State department in 1950, he took an active part in the department's defense against communism charges leveled by Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin.

Great Duplication Cited

Congressional charges against the Voice of America have ranged from assertions that it broadcast "foolish and futile" material to accusations that it helped spread Soviet-slanted material abroad. Intended to advance the American viewpoint throughout the world and to fight communism, it has alienated foreigners rather than won friends, according to its Capitol Hill critics.

The budget bureau advocates a big reduction in the agency's appropriation for the coming year, and the State department fears further cuts in Congress. The proposed new agency, absorbing the "Voice" and other federal information groups, would be put forward to "take the heat off" the State department, which is frankly alarmed at reports of what congressmen learned abroad.

Many government departments now duplicate foreign propaganda activities. The ECA has technical and information programs all over the world. The North Atlantic treaty organization has its own publicity bureau. The federal security agency has an "international health program" and the Agriculture department has its office of foreign relations. Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps all have foreign press bureaus.

The U. S. information service in the State department distributes motion pictures, press reports, magazines, news bulletins and news letters, and establishes libraries in addition to its radio network broadcasting. The Institute of Inter-American Affairs peddles information to the American republics.

0-19

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Laughlin ☒
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Tele. Room ☒
Nease ☒
Gandy ☒

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State Department

162-39749-A

INDEXED - 51

EX-32

NOT RECORDED

98 APR 1 1952

Page

Times-Herald 4

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

N. Y. Compass

JAN 8 1952

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Tolson ☒
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 Belmont ☒
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 Tele. Room ☒ b7C
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133 SEP 22 1951

(SECURITY)

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY IT IS INCREASING DIPLOMATIC SECURITY PRECAUTIONS ABROAD TO PROTECT ITS OVERSEAS OPERATIONS AND EMBASSIES FROM COMMUNIST PENETRATION.

DEPUTY UNDERSECRETARY CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE REPORTED TO A TWO-MAN SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE THAT ALL BUT ONE OF ITS RECOMMENDATIONS TO INCREASE SECURITY AGAINST RED SUBVERSION ARE BEING CARRIED OUT.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE, CONSISTING OF SENS. THEODORE F. GREEN, D., R.I., AND HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., R., MASS., WAS APPOINTED LAST YEAR IN CONNECTION WITH THE INVESTIGATION OF SEN. JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY'S CHARGES OF COMMUNISM IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT. THE SENATORS TOURED DEPARTMENT INSTALLATIONS IN THIS COUNTRY AND WESTERN EUROPE. HUMELSINE'S REPORT TODAY WAS ON PROGRESS IN MEETING THE SUBCOMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE STEPS HUMELSINE SAID HAVE BEEN OR ARE BEING TAKEN TO TIGHTEN UP DIPLOMATIC SECURITY:

1. THE NUMBER OF FULL-TIME, PROFESSIONAL SECURITY OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO DIPLOMATIC POSTS ABROAD HAS BEEN INCREASED, PARTICULARLY AT SUCH HOT SPOTS AS VIENNA AND ATHENS. FURTHER INCREASES WILL BE MADE WHEN CONGRESS GRANTS THE FUNDS.

2. REGIONAL SECURITY OFFICERS ARE BEING GIVEN "INTENSIVE" SCHOOLING IN WASHINGTON AND ARE TRAINING SECURITY OFFICERS IN THE FIELD.

3. ALL SECURITY OFFICERS STATIONED ABROAD ALSO ARE BEING TRAINED IN COMMUNIST TECHNIQUES.

4. MARINE GUARDS AT DIPLOMATIC POSTS HAVE BEEN INCREASED FROM 369 TO 680; ARMY GUARDS ARE STATIONED AT FACILITIES IN GERMANY, AUSTRIA, TRIESTE AND JAPAN. WHERE POSSIBLE CIVILIAN GUARDS ARE BEING REPLACED BY MARINES.

5. ALIENS EMPLOYED AS SERVANTS AND CHAUFFEURS IN DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS ABROAD ARE "THOROUGHLY SCREENED," AND "KEPT UNDER "CONSTANT SURVEILLANCE."

6. THE U. S. HAS STARTED A PROGRAM TO BUY THE BUILDINGS IT OCCUPIES ABROAD, RATHER THAN LEASE THEM.

8/15--GE1231P

INDEXED - 73

NOT RECORDED

42 OCT 17 1951

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

76 OCT 23 1951

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Tolson ☒
 Ladd ☒
 Clegg ☐
 Glavin ☐
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ADD 2 APPROPRIATIONS

REP. JOHN J. ROONEY, D., N.Y., CHAIRMAN OF THE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH HAS JURISDICTION OVER STATE DEPARTMENT FUNDS, CITED THESE CASES OF "MIS-MANAGEMENT" OF THE VOICE, AND "PROPAGANDA" OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT:

1. THE DEPARTMENT PRINTED 58,000 COPIES OF "AMERICA," A MAGAZINE FOR DISTRIBUTION INSIDE SOVIET RUSSIA, FOR A YEAR AFTER THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAD RENEGED ON ITS AGREEMENT TO DISTRIBUTE 50,000 COPIES, AND WAS LETTING ONLY 18,000 BE DISTRIBUTED. THIS WASTE "COST TAXPAYERS HALF A BILLION DOLLARS," ROONEY SAID.

HE SAID THE DEPARTMENT GAVE NO EXPLANATION WHATEVER FOR FAILURE TO CUTBACK ITS PRINTINGS OF THE MAGAZINE.

2. THE DEPARTMENT TOLD THE COMMITTEE IT PLANNED TO BUY 200,000 RADIOS AT \$15 A PIECE IN THE UNITED STATES FOR DISTRIBUTION FREE BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN. INSTEAD, HE SAID, THE DEPARTMENT IS BUYING THE RADIOS IN ENGLAND FOR \$35 EACH.

3. MAGAZINES PREPARED FOR DISTRIBUTION IN INDOCHINA "WOUND UP IN THE SCRAP HEAP BECAUSE THEY WEREN'T PREPARED PROPERLY."

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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McCarthy Vows To Push Fight On State Dept. Reds

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 30 (UP). Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin says he will keep "the spotlight on Communist activities" until public opinion forces President Truman "to affect a house-cleaning in the State department."

He lambasted what he called the "tolerance of the Administration toward communism." "It won't do too much good to get rid of Secretary of State Acheson," McCarthy said before his address before the Kansas Day club. "The whole crowd up there is playing right into the hands of Red Russia."

McCarthy predicted that the President's "small mind and stubbornness" would destroy the Democratic party forever within two years, but warned that "in two years that attitude can very well destroy this country."

McCarthy insisted there are still Communists in the State department, and would remain there until Truman affected a "house-cleaning" under the force of public opinion.

"He's a smart little politician," McCarthy said. "He will react to public opinion..."

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Page

Times-Herald 10

Wash. Post _____

Wash. News _____

Wash. Star _____

N.Y. Mirror _____

Date: 1/30/51

180
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(SUBVERSIVES)

REP. KENNETH E. KEATING, R., N.Y., DEMANDED AN INVESTIGATION OF "APPARENT EFFORTS" BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT "TO UNDERMINE" THE RECENTLY ENACTED ANTI-SUBVERSIVE LAW.

KEATING ALSO ASKED SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON TO WITHDRAW HIS RECENT ORDERS FOR RE-EXAMINATION OF ALL VISA APPLICANTS PENDING COMPLETE SCREENING FOR MEMBERSHIP IN TOTALITARIAN PARTIES.

IN A LETTER TO ACHESON, KEATING SAID THAT HE WANTS "A FULL INVESTIGATION OF THE REASONS UNDERLYING THE APPARENT EFFORT ON THE PART OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE IMMIGRATION SERVICE TO UNDERMINE THIS ANTI-COMMUNIST LEGISLATION BY MALADMINISTRATION."

A COPY OF THE LETTER WAS SENT TO REP. FRANCIS E. WALTER, D., PA., CHAIRMAN OF A SPECIAL HOUSE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION.

UNDER ACHESON'S ORDER, KEATING CHARGED, CONSULS IN GERMANY HAD DISCONTINUED PROCESSING OF APPLICATIONS FOR IMMIGRATION. KEATING SAID THERE WAS NOTHING IN THE BILL AUTHORIZING OR PERMITTING THE DISCONTINUANCE OF THE PROCESSING.

ON OCT. 11 THE STATE DEPARTMENT DIRECTED THE SUSPENSION OF VISAS UNTIL THEIR HOLDERS WERE SCREENED FOR MEMBERSHIP IN TOTALITARIAN PARTIES. THE NEW LAW BARS THE ISSUANCE OF VISAS TO MEMBERS OF COMMUNIST OR OTHER TOTALITARIAN GROUPS.

WALTER, WHO ALSO IS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES AND WAS A CHIEF BACKER OF THE ANTI-SUBVERSIVE BILL, HAS INDICATED THAT HE WILL SEEK AN INVESTIGATION OF THE WAY THE MEASURE HAS BEEN ADMINISTERED SINCE IT WAS PASSED OVER PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S VETO.

KEATING CHARGED THAT A "STUDIED EFFORT" WAS MADE BEFORE THE ELECTION TO CONVINCE VOTERS OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN EXTRACTION THAT THE BILL WAS AIMED TO EXCLUDE GERMANS AND ITALIANS FROM IMMIGRATION TO THIS COUNTRY.

"FORTUNATELY THIS EFFORT, EXCEPT IN ISOLATED CASES, FAILED MISERABLY," KEATING SAID. "NOW THAT THE ELECTIONS ARE OVER, IT IS TO BE SINCERELY HOPED THAT THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW WILL FOLLOW THE CLEARLY EXPRESSED INTENT OF CONGRESS."

"IF IT IS TRUE THAT A BAN ON ALL IMMIGRATION FROM GERMANY HAS BEEN INTERPOSED UNDER THE PRETEXT THAT THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950 REQUIRES SUCH ACTION, I URGE THAT PROMPT STEPS BE TAKEN TO RESCIND ANY SUCH INEXCUSABLE DIRECTIVE."

11/13--N1230P INDEXED - 31

162-39749-11
 NOT RECORDED
 47 FEB 24 1951

65 MAR 9 1951 WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE
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(STATE DEPARTMENT)

THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS A SMARTLY LIGHTED BACKFIRE BLAZING NICELY AGAINST ALL OF THE BAD PUBLICITY OF THE PAST FEW MONTHS.

THERE WERE THE CHARGES OF COMMUNIST-INFILTRATION AND, WORSE, THE REVELATION THAT A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF SEXUAL PERVERTS HAD BEEN DISCOVERED AMONG THE STAFF--AND HAD BEEN DISCHARGED.

OUR TROUBLES IN KOREA WERE MARKED DOWN BY THE PUBLIC AGAINST THE DEPARTMENT, TOO. NOW COMES AN OLD WASHINGTON HAND NAMED LLOYD LEHRBAS TO HELP THE VOTERS TOWARD A PLEASANTER AND MORE ILLUMINATING VIEW OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

LEHRBAS REDUCED HIS PROBLEM TO THE SIMPLEST TERMS AND PROCEEDED FROM THERE. HE TOTTED UP WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT UPWARD OF 25 MEN IN POSITIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY, ANY ONE OF WHOM COULD SPEAK AUTHORITATIVELY AND WELL ON THEIR SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

SECRETARY ACHESON HEADED THE LIST WHICH CONTINUED DOWN THROUGH HIS DEPUTIES AND ASSISTANTS AND TO THEIR ASSISTANTS. A TOP LEVEL CREW.

LEHRBAS THEN COMPILED A LIST OF UPWARD OF 40 MEN AND WOMEN AMONG THE NEWSPAPER AND RADIO CORPS HERE WHO HAD MORE THAN PASSING INTEREST IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND MORE THAN A LITTLE IMPACT ON POPULAR OPINION. MANY OF THESE WERE COLUMNISTS. BUT MANY WERE JUST PLAIN REPORTERS.

WITH HIS LISTS IN HAND, LEHRBAS PROCEEDED TO GET THESE PEOPLE TOGETHER, FACE TO FACE, A PAIR AT A TIME FOR HALF HOUR TALKS. HE EVEN HAWKED HIS WARES AROUND A BIT. YOUR TELEPHONE MIGHT RING WITH A LEHRBAS CALL. HE MIGHT REMARK THAT THE NEWS SEEMED PRETTY DULL TODAY AND WOULD YOU BE INTERESTED IN STEPPING OVER TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO EXPLORE SOUTH EAST ASIAN PROBLEMS WITH MR. SO AND SO ON THE SOUTH EAST ASIA DESK?

CHANCES ARE YOU WOULD LIKE THAT. SOMETIMES LEHRBAS CAN TURN UP FOR A REPORTER FROM SAY, DENVER, A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL WHO ALSO IS FROM COLORADO. THAT MAKES THE PIECE BETTER READING BACK HOME AND REASSURES THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY BECAUSE THERE IS NOTHING LIKE THAT FEELING THAT A HOME TOWN BOY IS MAKING HIGH POLICY OVER THERE IN WASHINGTON.

162-29749-A

RECEIVED - 88

83 NOV 28 1950

10-13-50

52 NOV 30 1950

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

DATE:

THERE HAVE BEEN ABOUT 600 SUCH INTERVIEWS IN THE PAST THREE OR FOUR MONTHS. ACHESON HIMSELF HAS MET WITH MORE THAN 50 NEWSMEN AND WOMEN AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER. AND THE STORIES ARE SHOWING UP IN THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

"IT IS JUST BACKGROUND STUFF," LEHRBAS EXPLAINED. "I MAKE THE DATE FOR THE MEETING. AFTER THAT THE OFFICIAL AND THE REPORTER ARE ON THEN. IF THEY GET ON WELL TOGETHER PERHAPS THEY WILL MEET AGAIN ON THEIR OWN MOTION."

LEHRBAS CHECKS THE OFFICIALS TO FIND WHEN THEY WILL HAVE FREE HALF NEXT WEEK. THEN HE OFFERS THOSE FREE PERIODS TO MEN AND WOMEN FROM HIS NEWS LIST. IT IS A SMART SCHEME AND IT IS WORKING WELL. BIG BUSINESS COULDN'T DEVISE ANYTHING SIMPLER NOR MORE EFFECTIVE IN PUBLIC RELATIONS.

THE INVENTOR OF THIS SYSTEM IS AN OLD TIME AP CORRESPONDENT AND A CRACKERJACK NEWSPAPERMAN. HE FLEW COMBAT IN WORLD WAR I. IN WORLD WAR II HE WAS A COLONEL ON GEN. MACARTHUR'S STAFF. THE SMART FELLOW WHO PICKED LEHRBAS TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT'S BAD PUBLIC RELATIONS WAS UNDERSECRETARY JAMES E. WEBB. HE AND THE DEPARTMENT ARE VERY WELL SATISFIED.

10/13--JL-N1002A

State Dept. Fights Sapping of Its Powers

0-19

Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
Clegg ☒
Glavin ☒
Nichols ☒
Rosen ☒
Tracy ☒
Harbo ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Tele. Room ☒ b6
Nease ☒ b7C
Gandy

By Gershon Fishbein

Past Reporter

SENATOR McCARRAN'S omnibus bill to tighten control over subversive influences, has brought cries of "foul" from the State Department. Secretary Acheson is particularly anguished by the immigration provisions, which transfer to the Attorney General a large measure of authority over the admission and exclusion of diplomats, an authority which historically has rested with the State Department.

To be sure, the diffusion of foreign policy powers into other branches of the Government has been going on for years and by now is almost a trend. The argument between the State Department and the Nevada Senator is more than a jurisdictional dispute, however. It reaches the heart of American freedom.

The department has no quarrel with McCarran in his insistence that an alien Communist who is a private citizen should not be admitted. He cannot be admitted now unless the Attorney General makes an exception under "Proviso 9" of the immigration laws. This provision in McCarran's bill merely restates present law.

With respect only to the coming and going of Communists and former Communists, the State Department takes issue with McCarran on two major points: (1) extension of the ban to include diplomats of all ranks if their presence is deemed by the Attorney General to be "contrary to the public interest," and (2) restriction of the Secretary of State's control over "defectors," those who leave the party and seek asylum here.

All Are Risks

SAYS Raymond Yingling, of the State Department's legal advisory staff: "You cannot expect Communistic countries to send good, loyal democrats to represent them in their embassies. Every man sent over by those countries is to a certain extent a security risk to the United States and thus is contrary to the public interest. We believe diplomats who engage in outright subversive activities should be excluded, but we believe it is a matter for the Secretary of State to decide."

Says Richard Arens, staff director of McCarran's Judiciary Committee: "The State Department has not denied a single visa in recent years to embassy personnel

below the rank of ambassador, even though it knew beforehand that the person applying was suspect. We're simply trying to make the visa law the immigration law and deny those persons access to the country. The bill does not exclude Communist diplomats who are here on legitimate business but only if they're here to endanger the United States."

Where a diplomat's "legitimate business" may endanger the security of the United States has been difficult to assess. Bogadan Radista, former chief of the foreign press department in the Yugoslavian Information Ministry, says the following instructions were given its Communist diplomats being sent here:

"We must incite discontent, uneasiness in the capitalistic and bourgeois states. The greater is the discontent in each capitalist and bourgeois country, the more fertile is the ground for Communism."

Curb on U. N. People

THE State Department contends that the McCarran bill would override to some extent the so-called headquarters agreement admitting representatives of foreign nations to the United Nations. These include members of delegations, members of the secretariat and members of the foreign press, radio and information services. Under present law, the United States cannot impede their movements here, although in some cases the State Department knows they are subversive.

A McCarran committee spokesman said it included provisions to restrict their entry after hearing testimony by Robert C. Alexander, assistant chief of the State Department's visa division. Arens asked Alexander:

"Do you have any information on the number of persons who have been brought in by the United Nations or by any other international organization that to your mind are undesirable from the standpoint of the best interests of the United States?"

Alexander: "I estimate there may be several hundred . . . The consuls don't like to issue visas in such cases. They believe that these people are coming here for purposes which are not compatible with the interests of the United States . . . I am talking now about a person who uses the United Nations as a front or a cover or a blind for carrying on subversive activities against this country."

Expelling Good Allies

AS to "defectors," the State Department contends that the bill would discourage borderline

Communists from turning against their country and seeking asylum here.

The bill retains the Secretary of State's control over top-drawer diplomats who wish to remain in the United States, but in cases of lower-echelon officials it transfers to the Attorney General the power to determine if their presence in the United States would be in accord with the public interest. If the Attorney General decided that a person who sought asylum here would be detrimental to the public interest, he could deport the individual without referring the matter to the State Department.

Says Secretary Acheson: "In this struggle, disillusioned former Communists who would be inadmissible or mandatorily deported under the bill have proven themselves as among our most effective allies."

Yingling says that even a confirmed anti-Communist such as Victor "I Chose Freedom" Kravchenko might be deported summarily under McCarran's bill and the State Department would have nothing to say about it. That, in essence, is what worries the State Department. It believes it should have a hand in such matters.

McCarran and his associates, on the other hand, say the de-

partment is not a law enforcement agency and should not be expected to determine the requirements of internal security. Says McCarran:

"Let me here emphasize that the major responsibilities, powers and functions of this bill have been placed in the hands of the Attorney General, because he is the principal law enforcement officer in the United States and because it is his department which is responsible for our internal security."

Blow at Prestige

THE STATE DEPARTMENT also objects to a bill provision establishing a semi-independent bureau of visas and passports within the department. In terms of prestige, this is perhaps the most drastic swipe at the existing setup.

But, says McCarran, the record shows that drastic steps are necessary. He declares:

"The reluctance of the State Department and other agencies of the Government to enforce adequately even the existing statutes on subversive activity has created a no-man's land within which Communist agents are building a system of ideological fortifications for the expected assault against the United States."

Thus, behind the McCarran bill is a dispute over who controls American foreign policy.

State Department

62-39748-A

SEP 22 1950

Page

Times-Herald

Wash. Post 3 B

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

N. Y. Compass

Date: SEP 3 1950

59 OCT 14 1950

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G.O.P. Women Ask Clean-Up In State Dept.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31 (AP).—
 The National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs today passed a resolution recommending a shakeup in the State department.

The resolution held the Korean conflict is the product of an "incredible record of bungling foreign policy" by the Democratic administration.

It called for a complete "house-cleaning of the State department officials at the policy-making level."

Knowland Message Read

The resolution followed a message from Sen. Knowland (R) of California which advised "real investigations without fear or favor and impeachment proceedings where the facts justify" because of the Korean situation.

Knowland was unable to make a scheduled address at the final convention sessions, but his speech was read by John Tope, chairman of the Young Republican National federation.

Knowland also urged the election of a Republican-dominated Congress to "undo the mistakes and bankrupt Far Eastern policy" of the Democratic administration.

Knowland accused the State department and the President of reversing its own policy regarding Formosa on two occasions.

"No Strategic Value"

He quoted from a 1945 State department memorandum which stated that "with the exception of Singapore, no location in the Far East occupies such a strategically controlling position as Formosa."

He read from the President's declaration of January, 1950, which wrote off Formosa as having "no strategic value."

Knowland said "there is no job more important this year than the reelection of Bob Taft."

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INDEXED - 117

NOTED
62 SEP 12 1950

Page

Times-Herald 2
 5-Star Edition
 Wash. Post _____

Wash. News _____

Wash. Star _____

N.Y. Mirror _____

Date: 9-1-50

9 SEP 27 1950

Tolson _____
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 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

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State Department 'Bright Young Man'

By ROGER STUART
 Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

Carlisle H. Humelsine is a big, good-natured young man who used to think that what he wanted most was a quiet job in some slow-moving community.

That was five years ago, when he was about to leave the office of the Army Chief of Staff, where he had organized and operated the wartime communications command network for Gen. George C. Marshall.

"I found just the job I was looking for," Mr. Humelsine recalled today. "It nearly drove me nuts."

After three months as personnel director of Colonial Williamsburg (Va.), Inc., he was invited to come back to Washington and enter the State Department. He jumped at the chance.

SUCCEEDED PEURIFOY

Now the 35-year-old former colonel occupies one of the hot test spots in the Capital. He's Deputy Undersecretary of State for Administration. He puts in twice as many hours each day as he did at Williamsburg. They're much more hectic hours, too—and he loves it.

The youngest assistant secretary in the department, Mr. Humelsine succeeded John E. Peurifoy who recently resigned as deputy undersecretary to become ambassador to Greece. Mr. Peurifoy for months bore the brunt of charges brought by Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R., Wisc.) that the State Department was a nest of Communists.

The new Deputy Undersecretary hopes the McCarthy feud will not again burst into flame. The agency, he insists, doesn't harbor Communies. What's more, he adds, its system of investigation and hiring of em-



CARLISLE HUMELSINE
 Occupies hot spot.

ployes has been perfected to a point where it would be extremely difficult for a Commie to get on the pay roll.

HIS BIG JOB

His big job, as he sees it, is to keep the administrative end of things running smoothly in the department. Several hundred new employees have been added, both at home and abroad, since the Atlantic Pact nations started working together and the Korean war began. Today the agency has more than 23,000 employees, three times as many as before World War II.

A graduate of the University of Maryland, Mr. Humelsine originally planned to become a newspaperman. After graduation in 1937, however, he was offered the post of assistant to the university's

president, Harry C. Byrd. He soon found himself specializing on administrative matters — training which was to pave the way for his later service in the War and State Departments.

AT YALTA AND POTSDAM

While in the Army he attended the two Quebec military conferences, the Malta military conference, and the Yalta and Potsdam political-military conferences. For his wartime services, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the Bronze Star.

Entering the State Department in 1946, Mr. Humelsine was for a year director of the Office of Departmental Administration under Secretary of State James F. Byrnes. When Gen. Marshall became Secretary, Mr. Humelsine organized the department's new Executive Secretariat, later becoming Mr. Peurifoy's deputy and then his successor.

Rated by his colleagues as one of the State Department's "brightest young men," he was nominated by the agency early this year for the Junior Chamber of Commerce's Arthur S. Flemming award for outstanding work in the Federal service.

Page

Times-Herald _____

Wash. Post _____

Wash. News 39

Wash. Star _____

N.Y. Mirror _____

N. Y. Compass _____

INDEXED - 91 62-39749-5006

121950

Date: AUG 31 1950

451
 SEP 27 1950

AGENCY HELD FREE OF REDS

No Known State Department
Communists, Says Director

There are no known Communists in the State Department, the director of the department's loyalty program said last night.

Carlisle H. Humelsine, newly appointed deputy undersecretary of state for administration, said the department's security program was "effective."

"I would be a darn fool to tell you there are not any Communists in the department," he commented, but added that "if there are any Communists in the department, we do not know of them."

Responsible For Security

Humelsine, who is responsible for the administration of the department, its security program and the foreign service, said:

"If anyone can show us there are (Communists in the department), we will bounce them out in a minute."

The deputy undersecretary, who is a native of Hagerstown, said during a WMAR-TV telecast that "we have worked long and hard" to assure the American people that State Department employees are loyal and competent.

He said that 99.9 per cent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation loyalty reports on department personnel failed to reveal any evidence of disloyalty.

Successor To Peurifoy

Humelsine, who was nominated by President Truman to succeed John E. Peurifoy, who has been named Ambassador to Greece, said the department was reorganized a year ago to conform to "sound" recommendations made by the Hoover Commission.

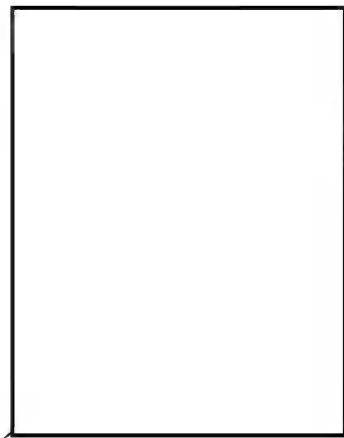
As a result of the reorganization, the department is "able to function in a pretty effective way" in any emergency, he added.

Humelsine, who was first appointed to the department by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes in 1946, was deputy assistant Secretary of State before nominated to the new post.

State Department

The Morning Sun
Baltimore, Md.
July 31, 1950

SEP 22 1950



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162-39749-A-
NOT RECORDED
85 SEP 22 1950

Report Blasting McCarthy Filed; Inquiry Closed

Statement Terming
Charges a 'Hoax' Stirs
Bitter Controversy

BULLETIN

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted today to file with the Senate a report describing the charges of Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin, as "a fraud and a hoax" and to discharge the investigating subcommittee. Chairman Connally said the action closes the investigation as far as the Foreign Relations Committee was concerned.

By Cecil Holland

A bitter controversy erupted today over an official report by three Democratic Senators, describing the communism-in-Government charges of Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin as "a fraud and a hoax perpetrated on the Senate of the United States and the American people."

The report said the McCarthy charges that Communists have

Excerpts From Majority Opinion Blasting
McCarthy Red Charges. Page A-7

infiltrated the State Department was "perhaps the most nefarious campaign of untruth in the history of our Republic."

It was signed by Senators Tydings of Maryland, the chairman, and Green of Rhode Island and McMahon of Connecticut of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that has been investigating the McCarthy charges since early March.

McCarthy Counters

Senator McCarthy immediately countered with the statement that the report was "a green light to the Red fifth column" and "the most evil fraud that has ever besmirched and dishonored the good name of the United States Senate."

"It is gigantic in its fraud and deep in its deceit," Senator McCarthy added. "It camouflages the facts and it protects Communists and fellow-travelers in our Government."

Senator Lodge, Republican, Massachusetts filed a separate report which acknowledged that the McCarthy charges have not been proved, and the four-month-old investigation "must be set down as superficial and inconclusive."

"Tangle of Loose Threads."

Proposing anew that a nonpartisan commission be established to carry out the investigation, Senator Lodge said:

"The proceedings often lacked impartiality; the atmosphere was too often that of not seeking to ascertain the truth. The subcommittee's record is a tangle of loose threads, of witnesses who were not subpoenaed, of leads which were not followed up."

Senator Hickenlooper of Iowa, the other Republican member of the five-man committee, did not submit a report at this time. He said, however, he had read Senator Lodge's report and found himself "in general agreement with it, particularly the emphasis on the complete inadequacy of the inquiry."

250,000-Word Report.

The majority views were presented in a detailed and documented report of 313 pages and more than 250,000 words, in which senatorial amenities were brushed aside and Senator McCarthy was denounced in scathing terms with few, if any, parallels in senatorial history.

The report bluntly accused the Wisconsin Republican of using the totalitarian technique of the "big lie" in pressing his charges, and added:

"We have seen how, through repetition and shifting untruths it is possible to delude great numbers of people."

The result, the report added, has been to confuse and divide the American people, far beyond the hopes of the Communists themselves, at a time when the people "should be strong in their unity."

As severe as the majority's denunciation of Senator McCarthy was, consideration was given, it was learned, to even more drastic condemnation. This included a finding accusing Senator McCarthy of having perjured himself in testimony before the committee and a recommendation of censure and trial before the Senate for conduct unbecoming a United States Senator.

These proposals were abandoned, as one member said, through "the restraint" of the Democratic Senators and on the recommendation of the committee's chief counsel, Edward P. Morgan, who, with his staff, played a substantial part in the investigation and the drafting of the report.

The report charged that Senator McCarthy had made "wild and baseless" charges against the State Department and some of its officials and had "no facts" or only "discredited allegations of facts" to support them.

'Misled' and 'Deceived.'

It said he "misled" and "deceived" the Senate into authorizing the investigation by presenting, as new information, in a Senate speech on February 20, material on 81 cases he described as security risks in the State Department.

That material, the report added, was "a colored and distorted version" of information previously studied by four committees of the Republican-controlled 80th Congress and deemed unworthy of a report.

The majority said no evidence was found to support the McCarthy charges that several State Department officials and others were "pro-Communist."

As for Senator McCarthy's charges that Owen Lattimore, Far Eastern specialist of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, was a Communist and Russia's top spy in this country—charges on which the Senator said his case would "stand or fall"—the committee said there was no evidence to support such an accusation.

Lodge Report Separate.

Senator Lodge, in his separate report, agreed Senator McCarthy had not proved Mr. Lattimore was a Communist and Russia's top spy in this country. But he insisted there was an incomplete investigation and said any conclusions are "inescapably tentative."

The majority report described as "completely unfounded and unjustified" the McCarthy charges that United States Ambassador-at-large Philip C. Jessup had "an unusual affinity for Communist causes. Such charges, the report added, have done "irreparable harm to the prestige of the United States."

The committee also said there was no evidence to support the "pro-Communist" charges made against other State Department officials—John S. Service, John Carter Vincent, Haldore Hanson and Mrs. Esther Caukin Bruenauer.

In the case of Mr. Hanson, the majority said it discounted as hearsay the testimony given by Louis F. Budenz, former Communist, in a secret committee session, that this official was a member of the party.

Report on Amerasia Case.

The committee also made a detailed report on its investigation of the 1945 Amerasia magazine case, involving the alleged theft of classified Government documents, and said there was "not one shred of evidence" to support the charges made by Senator McCarthy and others that the case was "fixed" in any manner. Senator McCarthy had said the case would afford a key to an espionage ring operating within the State Department.

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The report commended the Justice Department for the way it handled the case and blamed legal searches by agents of the wartime Office of Strategic Services for prejudicing its successful prosecution.

'Deliberate Untruths.'

The majority report assailed Senator McCarthy for making what it described as unsupported charges and accused him of destroying the reputation of private

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Page

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Date: *File 5*

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THESE DAYS

By George Sokolsky

MY DEAR SEN. TYDINGS:

I took considerable time and care to read your report on the Communists in the State department. It is an unfortunate report and will plague you all the days of your life, particularly as you issued it when our boys are being killed in Korea because of the errors made by those who conducted our foreign policy and whom you were supposed to investigate.

It is a pity that you lent yourself to such a small business. You may hurt Joe McCarthy but you cannot silence the conscience of America which is crying:

"Why did it happen? How could it have happened? Who arranged things in such a way that five years after a war is over, our sons are again dying in the malarial marshes of Asia?"

Say what you will about Joe McCarthy, we are actually being forced to fight in Korea, to mobilize for war, to set up priorities, to call up the reserves, to spend our billions and to expend our sons.

SOMEONE betrayed us. Someone is to blame. The resolution appointing your committee instructed you to find out who is to blame. That you did not even try to do.

I note in your report that you say some very nasty things about two fine Americans, Isaac Don Levine and Ralph de Toledano. Let me quote you:

"It is also clear to us that Larsen was not the author of the quoted sections of the article, but that the allegations were made by Isaac Don Levine, and, as will appear later, possibly by Ralph de Toledano.

"The fact that these persons have been reported to us as professional 'anti-Communists,' whose incomes and reputation depend on the developing and maintaining of new Communist fears . . ."

AS far back as 1917, Isaac Don Levine wrote a book on the Russian revolution which still stands up for its excellence. He has since 1917 opposed communism in all its manifestations. He is no convert from Marx to whatever may be popular and profitable. He has always fought this evil and at great personal sacrifice.

There has been no profit for anyone in fighting the Communists. The profit has been all the other way. For years, anyone who fought the Communists was smeared as a Fascist.

Such a writer found himself boycotted in Hollywood; the left-wing magazine editors killed his manuscripts; conservative editors felt that he was running counter to the times.

Yet, Levine continued patiently to build a case against the enemies of our country. He brought General Krivitsky's data to the fore. He was responsible for bringing Whittaker Chambers' accusations to Adolf A. Berle Jr. in the State department and to the White House in 1939. That should have stopped Alger Hiss in his tracks, but Hiss was protected and Levine was smeared.

AS FOR Ralph de Toledano, he is a young, ardent anti-Communist attached to New-week magazine, who co-authored "Seeds Of Treason," an excellent book on the Hiss espionage. Is it a crime to be an anti-Communist, professional or amateur? You seem to make it a very wicked offense. Are we still appeasing Stalin? Are you not an anti-Communist?

Now, all this relates to Emmanuel S. Larsen and the magazine Plain Talk. I do not know and do not choose to inquire, because it would be silly, whether Levine and his associates edited Larsen's article.

My assumption is that they did. Most amateurs have to be edited. Magazines and newspapers employ editors to edit.

TELL me, Senator, have you never been edited? Has your copy always been letter perfect and always fitted the space? Have you never given someone a memorandum of ideas and asked that a speech or an article be written for you?

In fact, had you had an editor copyread your report, he would never have passed such a silly paragraph as I quote.

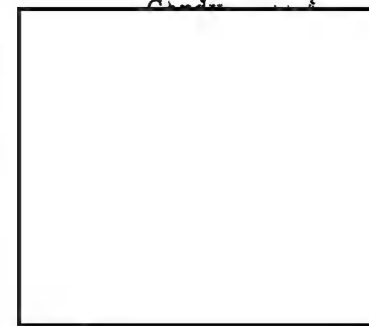
I know how easily mistakes are made. The other day, I had good, Tom Connally of Texas as chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations in 1947, when actually my friend Arthur Vandenberg had the job that year.

And up in Glens Falls, New York, an editor caught it and made a point of it. Nobody is so perfect that a blue pencil would not occasionally improve him.

Well, Senator, I wish you luck. You have to live with this thing.

Faithfully yours,
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
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10-1

62-39749 -A
NOT RECORDED
53 SEP 2 1950

File 5 mg
Page 20
Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Mirror
N. Y. Compass

JUL 27 1950
Date:

State Dept.

295

619

Tolson ☒
 Ladd ☒
 Clegg ☒
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Pearson, Cohen, Corcoran Figure In Red Inquiry?

By WILLARD EDWARDS

The names of columnist Drew Pearson and of Benjamin Cohen and Thomas Corcoran, famous legal team of the Roosevelt administration, figured in secret testimony recently at the inquiry into State department communism. It was learned last night.

A portion of the evidence taken just before Chairman Tydings (D) of Maryland cut short the investigation a week ago, was made known as Tydings summoned his foreign relations subcommittee to another closed session tomorrow, presumably to consider a majority report.

Service Mentions Names

John S. Service, State department foreign service officer, labeled a security risk by Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin, reluctantly disclosed the names of Pearson, Cohen and Corcoran under questioning by minority counsel Robert Morris.

Service had protested his loyalty at an open hearing but when Morris' questioning began to probe hitherto unknown phases of his diplomatic career, Tydings barred press and public.

Service was one of six persons arrested in June 1945 in connection with the notorious Amerasia stolen documents plot. But he never was indicted. The lack of prosecution in the case, which resulted in fines for only two of the six defendants, has been cited in Congress for four years as evidence of a whitewash by the State and Justice departments.

Sought Currie's Advice

After his arrest, Service testified, one of the persons he consulted for "advice" was Lauchlin Currie, then a White House administrative assistant, named in 1948 by Elizabeth Bentley as one of the circle of government spies who gave her information for the Soviet Union.

Currie sent him to Pearson, the notorious smear columnist who had a "pipe-line" into the State department, and to "Tommy the Cork" and Cohen, drafters of much New Deal legislation, and both powerful in the government at the time. Service admitted. He insisted he had consulted many persons at the time for advice and counsel and there was no sinister connotation in seeking the help of this trio.

What Pearson, Corcoran and Cohen did for Service was not disclosed for the record. Service, on someone's advice, chose to appear before the grand jury and a no-bill resulted.

Clark Headed Department

The Justice department at that time was headed by Atty. Gen. Clark, now a Supreme court justice, who was never called as a witness or interviewed by the Tydings subcommittee although his name appeared in connection with testimony concerning delays in the Amerasia prosecution.

Service was questioned closely on how he learned that the grand jury had failed to indict him. Although this indictment Morris reminded him, obviously was one of the most important in his life, he insisted he had a complete loss of memory concerning the circumstances under which he learned he had been cleared.

The closed session with Service ended the subcommittee's questioning of witnesses.

b6
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INDEXED - 105

NOT RECORDED

12 JUL 18 1950

Page

Times-Herald 2

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

N. Y. Compass

File 9

Date: 1950

Tolson _____
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U. S. Envoys in Asia Told to Carry Guns

By the Associated Press

The State Department said last night that it has ordered American diplomats in certain posts in Southeast Asia to carry firearms for their protection.

The posts were not named. State Department officials who were asked to amplify the statement declined to comment.

The statement was made in a 12-page reply by the department to attacks made on it by Senator McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin. The Senator was quoted as having said in a speech at Milwaukee June 9 that "for nearly 20 years we have allowed dilittante diplomats to do the 'fighting' for us with kid gloves in perfumed drawing rooms."

The State Department replied that American diplomats had been imprisoned in Communist China, had been fired on in the Greek civil war and the Palestine fighting and that Consul General Thomas Wason had been killed by a sniper's bullet in Palestine in 1948.

"Officers assigned to certain posts in Southeast Asia," it added, "are required by departmental order to carry firearms for their personal protection."

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12-39749
 RECORDED
 JUN 20 1950
 83 JU

Page

Times-Herald _____

Wash. Post _____

Wash. News _____

Wash. Star A 1

N.Y. Mirror _____

Date: JUN 18 1950

30 JUL 20 1950

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State Department Stirred by Demand To Fire Alien Help

NYHT News Service
 State Department officials reacted with dismay yesterday to the recommendations of a two-man Senate group calling for prompt discharge of 13,000 aliens employed in American diplomatic missions overseas.

Although the department's official spokesman, Michael J. McDermott, would say only that the proposal was "under study," officials privately commented that a clean sweep of aliens from United States missions would disrupt operations for at least a year.

They felt that such a plan was unrealistic and unworkable. To replace these aliens with Americans would mean a three- or five-fold operation cost increase.

G. I. R. -1

62-39749-A

JUN 20 1950

Page

Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post 1
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N.Y. Mirror _____

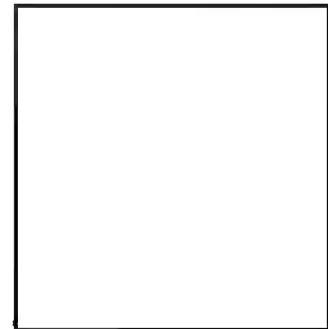
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5/10

JUL 6 1950
 361

Date: JUN 16 1950

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Dropping of Aliens **In U. S. Embassies** **Urged to Senate**

A Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee recommended last night that all aliens now employed abroad in United States Embassies, consulates and legations be replaced as rapidly as possible by Americans. They number about 13,000, most of them in Germany and Austria.

"Aliens are the most likely means of foreign penetration and the effort to penetrate our security abroad is constantly growing," the subcommittee said.

The report was signed by the two members of the subcommittee, Senators Green (D. R. I.) and Lodge (R., Mass.). Green and Lodge traveled to Europe last month to look into the State Department's security set-up abroad.

G. L. R. 2

162-37749-7
 NOT RECORDED
 80 JUL 20 1950

Page

Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post 1
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N.Y. Mirror _____

Date: JUN 15 1950

28 JUL 28 1950

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State Dept. Hit for Its Alien Aides

By WILLARD EDWARDS

The State department employs 13,000 aliens abroad, of whom 2,600 have access to confidential records, a Senate subcommittee reported yesterday in outlining espionage risks in the American foreign service. Rapid replacement of these aliens with Americans was urged.

In recent months, a cleaning-out process directed at possible spies has resulted in the firing of 100 alien and 50 American State department employees abroad, the report revealed. But this screening procedure is too slow and definite dangers still exist, it was emphasized.

The report, submitted by Sens. Green (D) of Rhode Island, and Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, was based upon secret hearings conducted in Washington, Paris, Frankfurt and New York City.

The two were named as a special subcommittee by the Senate foreign relations subcommittee investigating charges of communism in the government, and assigned to investigate State department security precautions. Their report, disclosing many flaws in these precautions, was presented to the entire Senate.

All witnesses questioned, most of them security officers and agents, were assured that their testimony would be held confidential so that higher officials could not penalize them for frankness. Significantly, the subcommittee reported that appreciation of the importance of security "is still lacking in some of the high-level positions."

The report spoke of a "growing awareness" of the need for security safeguards by the State department. No reference was made to the campaign waged for the last four months by Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin to rid the department of communistic influences, but the bipartisan conclusions made public were interpreted as justification for his drive.

G. I. R. - 1

162-39749-A
NOTED

82 JUN 28 1950

Page

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

JUN 15 1950

Date:

56 JUL 6 1950

361

Tolson ✓
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GOP Sees a 'Whitewash'

In Truman Plan for Panel to Probe Reds 3

President Truman's plan for a super Communist investigating panel today ran into advance Republican charges of "just another white-wash."

Republicans made clear they weren't having any part of a plan for a special commission or panel whose membership would be determined by Mr. Truman. They insisted Congress name the panel members.

"If would load one whitewash on top of another," said Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) whose charges of Communists and bad security risks in the State Department would be investigated by the new panel.

The State Department said meanwhile Sen. McCarthy's latest attack

on the loyalty of the Department's personnel is "absolutely false."

Sen. McCarthy told the Senate yesterday that three Communist "agents" named in an alleged FBI chart in 1946 or 1947 still are on the department's payroll. He produced a photostatic portion of a former State Department security officer's report to show that only 18 of 124 agents; Communists, sympathizers and supporters named in an alleged FBI chart had been discharged two months afterward.

Department press officer Michael J. McDermott said that "no such chart" ever was prepared by the FBI. He said it represented a "preliminary working paper" prepared by a departmental security officer.

b6
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G. I. R. -1

Page

Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post _____
 Wash. News 3
 Wash. Star _____
 N.Y. Mirror _____

NOT RECORDED
 42 JUL 12 '950

JUN 7 1950
 Date: _____

451
 58 JUL 18 1950

is considerable doubt whether the report was really
perogatory on a security basis.

While this does not apply to Departmental personnel,
the fact should be noted as demonstrating a further reliance
upon FBI by the Department. Presumably, this check
is made by FBI as a matter of accommodation, not of duty.
No control is exercised by the Department over the investigation.

(c) It is important to note that the Department is entirely and practically exclusively dependent on FBI for the type of information which comes from surveillance, wide coverage, and the use of unusual methods of interrogation and investigation. OSI appears to have neither the experience nor the facilities to do that type of work and it is apparently not used by any one in that type of work. FBI is the sole repository of such information, therefore, as the identity of Communist Party members, of sympathizers and fellow travelers, of espionage cases, and of undisclosed foreign agents.

(d) FBI has prepared a chart, now in the possession of ~~the Department~~, which purports to show a number of "agents", "Communists", "sympathizers", and "suspects" in the State Department as of May 15, 1947. The tabulation shows:

Agents	20
Communists	13
Sympathizers	11
Suspects	77

-20-

~~the Department~~ states that by July 12 (the date of my interview) the number had been reduced to the following:

Agents	11
Communists	10
Sympathizers	11
Suspects	about 74

Since a considerable number of the persons so characterized came with the interim agencies, such as FIA, OWI, and OSI, continued reduction in force might dispose of more of them.

Here's a photostat of a report which Sen. McCarthy says was prepared by a State Department investigator for the head of the department's security division.

JUN 7 1950

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 Tracy ☒
 Harbo ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Nease ☒
 Gandy ☒

Barkley Vote Wins Approval For Trade Bill

Vice President Alben W. Barkley's tie-breaking vote yesterday won Senate approval of a foreign trade bill over Republican claims that it lets Russia pay off its spies with American money.

Barkley's vote broke a 30-30 snarl that was brought on by a fight over a provision authorizing the President to restrict fur imports, most of which come from Russia.

The clause in the Senate version, ostensibly aimed at preventing "serious injury" to the domestic fur industry, had been stricken by House-Senate conference committee.

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), who has repeatedly charged that Communists infest the Government, led the fight for its restoration. He claimed the Russians are using the money they get from furs sold here to finance espionage. He said the provision was aimed "almost exclusively" at Russian skins sold in this country by Amtorg, the official Russian trading company.

Senator Eugene O. Millikin (R., Colo.) backed him up. He said the domestic fur industry is "flat on its back" because "stupid" Administration policies tax it to carry on the cold war while Russian furs "overwhelm" its markets.

Chairman Walter George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee pooh-poohed these arguments. He said the clause would not give the President "an ounce of power" he does not already possess.

The bill now goes to the President. It will allow foreign goods to be fabricated, assembled and displayed in "foreign trade zones," restricted areas near United States ports where products can be stored temporarily without payment of import duties.

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File 62-39749

5
ASB 62-39749-A

NO. DED

78 JUN 29 1950

Page

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

Date: JUN 6 1950

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Acheson Is Expected To Set Up Exchange For Scientific Ideas

Plan to Trade Non-Secret Data With Other Nations Presented by Consultant

By the Associated Press

Secretary of State Acheson is expected to move quickly to set up a team of scientific diplomats who would exchange non-secret research information with other nations.

His immediate problem in this connection was said to be finding scientists to direct the operation from within the State Department.

The idea of such an exchange with other nations—including Russia—was laid down in detail yesterday in a set of recommendations from Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, a special consultant to Mr. Acheson.

Only Acheson's Approval Needed.

Dr. Berkner, a 1927 electrical engineering graduate of the University of Minnesota, headed the electronics material branch of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics in 1941-6. He has been at work on the information exchange project since last October.

State Department officials said Dr. Berkner's recommendations will be carried out. This will require only the secretary's approval.

Dr. Berkner has told the State Department that:

(1) This country needs to keep in touch as far as possible with research developments in Russia.

(2) Foreign scientists should be permitted to enter the United States much more freely even when individual scientists are suspected of Communist leanings.

On the second point, Dr. Berkner argued that excluding a scientist because of his political beliefs has the effect of turning whole groups of foreign scientists against the United States.

Dr. Berkner's argument follows

the idea of giving and receiving, based on his contention that in the past this country has received more new ideas from others than it has developed itself.

The report does not go into the matter of exchanging atomic information.

Dr. Berkner's recommendations were compiled after intensive studies of his own and in conjunction with leading American scientists. The State Department published the report yesterday.

Raised by Hoover Commission. The question had been raised by the commission of former President Herbert Hoover on Government reorganization two years ago. The commission said the State Department should determine how a freer flow of information in science could be developed.

Dr. Berkner lays down a blueprint to answer that question. His major recommendations, which top State Department officials say definitely will be carried out, are:

1. "A science office" should be established in the State Department under a "science adviser." His staff would include three scientists representing "the physical, life and engineering sciences" plus liaison officers from other Government agencies interested in international science.

2. Science staffs, with competent and respected scientists, should be set up in the American Embassies in key cities beginning with London for Western Europe, Johannesburg for South Africa, Rio de Janeiro for South America and Sydney or Canberra for Australia. As soon as those offices are organized, thought should be given to opening similar area offices in New Delhi for South Central Asia and Cairo for the Middle East. Then as rapidly as possible staffs should be attached to the United States diplomatic missions in Ottawa, Paris, Berne, Rome, The Hague, Brussels, Oslo or Copenhagen, Stockholm and Lima, and should also be established as part of the occupation offices in Germany and in Japan.

3. The State Department should

establish relationships with scientific agencies in this country and particularly should urge the National Academy of Sciences to appoint a committee to advise the department concerning scientific questions and their relation to important aspects of foreign policy.

In general, the report follows the theme that the United States in important respects lags behind the rest of the world where the production of original scientific ideas is concerned, that the traditional reliance on private organizations to keep up with developments is not enough, that the Government must help.

On relations with Russia, Dr. Berkner has told Mr. Acheson and Undersecretary of State Webb that no American scientist should be asked to attend a meeting in Russia as a private citizen but as Russian delegates always do as an official representative of the American Government.

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JUL 5 1950

Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Mirror

JUL 5 1950
Date: _____

456

58 JUL 18 1950

Absentees and Loyalty Probe

President Truman has gone on his cross-country "nonpolitical" tour and Secretary of State Acheson has gone to Europe for consultation with foreign ministers and a meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Council.

Mr. Truman will say, as he has been saying, that everything is rosy. Mr. Acheson, presumably, will prosecute some more of his brand of "total diplomacy." And in the meantime the American people will grow increasingly weary of the delays and obstructions thrown into the path of the senate investigation of disloyalty in the State Department.

Mr. Truman will have to answer, as best he can, the charge leveled at him Saturday by Republican leaders that he has resisted attempts to "drive Communists from his administration." He also is called upon to attempt to refute the Republican charges that the administration is responsible for the loss of China—"a major defeat in the cold war." These, we believe, are charges that he cannot successfully parry.

Mr. Truman no doubt felt that he scored a point in releasing the State Department's loyalty files to the Tydings committee. On the basis of those files, however, those suspected of disloyalty have been cleared—some of them repeatedly. Senator McCarthy declares that they are inadequate and "phony" and calls again for the F. B. I. and other records on the men he has named.

The American people remain convinced that the job of clearing out the rottenness in the State Department is incomplete. They want the job finished. We cannot be strong and united as long as even a suspicion of disloyalty in the most sensitive spot in government remains.

Mr. Truman would have done better to remain in Washington and co-operate to that end. And the vigor of Mr. Acheson's diplomacy is seriously compromised by the evidence of public lack of confidence in him and his department.

EDITORIAL
THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE
HOUSTON, TEXAS
MAY 8, 1950

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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MAY 9 1950	
FBI - HOUSTON	

Bureau

Tolson ☒
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Clegg ☒
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Tracy ☒
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b6
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Page

Times-Herald

Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Mirror

83 JUN 30 1950

Date: MAY 8 1950

Richmond Times-Dispatch

JOHN STEWART BRYAN, 1871-1944

DAVID TENNANT BRYAN, President and Publisher

VIRGINIUS DABNEY, Editor

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Saturday, May 6, 1950

81 Dossiers Released

THE State Department loyalty files on 81 persons just made available to the TYDINGS investigating committee of the Senate, are not the so-called "raw files" of the FBI. It is these last which J. EDGAR HOOVER, FBI chief, and others said ought under no circumstances be turned over to a group of Senators.



Senator McCarthy

The decision to release the State Department dossiers came after SENATOR TYDINGS told PRESIDENT TRUMAN that these 81 cases had all been gone over three years ago by four different committees of the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress, and that not one adverse finding resulted. If Mr. TYDINGS' statement on

the point is accurate, there was certainly no point in denying access of his committee to the files in question.

No precedent is being set by the release of these files, it is pointed out, since the secret data they contain already had been made available to several congressional committees.

OWEN LATTIMORE apparently is not one of the 81 persons on this list, since it has been asserted repeatedly that he has never been an employee of the State Department. Nor has SENATOR MCCARTHY proved that LATTIMORE is "the top Soviet agent in the United States" or the "architect" of our Far Eastern policy, despite his promise to stand or fall on the LATTIMORE case.

MCCARTHY is still flailing about, trying to hang something on somebody. There are valid criticisms to be made of the State Department, but the McCarthy mud-gunning technique is growing more and more objectionable.

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Belmont

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Harbo

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Egan

Mr. Gurnea

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Jones

Mr. McGuire

Mr. Mumford

Mr. Quinn

Mr. Nease

Miss Gandy

G. I. R. -1

162-39749 -H-
NOT RECORDED
75 JUL 14 1950

FBI RICHMOND

MAY 8 1950

Bureau

This editorial is by JACK KILPATRICK, who had responsibility for a possibly somewhat critical editorial recently concerning the Bureau entering the Kansas City Binaggio killing. It should NOT be acknowledged.

45

5 JUL 18 1950

Drop Politics, Push Probe

A great many persons—The Chronicle believes the majority of United States citizens—have a feeling that there is more of an effort being made to gain political advantage or escape political liability in the investigation of the Communist infiltration into the State Department than to get at the truth.

Both sides may be guilty as here charged but the dereliction of the administration is the greater and the more obvious.

The president's decision to release the State Department loyalty files goes only a little way toward meeting the demands of the situation. The questioned employees and advisers already have been cleared by the State Department. What is demanded is access to the F. B. I. files.

The administration is responsible for the fact that many Communists rose to high place in government. The administration is responsible for the fact that a number of known Communist agents or sympathizers, of whom Hiss, Marzani and Coplon are specific instances, were not exposed by the loyalty check of which the president and others boast. The administration is responsible for the fact that persons whose thinking parallels the Soviet line are still top policy advisers or persons whose guidance has been or is being sought.

The drive on Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin in the senate is an obvious form of administration counterattack. It was hatched in high administration strategy conferences. The theory is that by discrediting Senator McCarthy the administration will be able to erase from the minds of the American people the errors of the State Department.

No matter what happens to Senator McCarthy, his fate will not answer the paramount question. Senator Scott Lucas, Senator Millard Tydings and all of the other administration stalwarts cannot drown out the record of treachery to this government already revealed.

The only way in which the situation can be met is for Senator Tydings and his associates on the committee of investigation to proceed with an honest, fearless and thorough inquiry, an examination of every shred of evidence offered them.

This is not the case of Senator McCarthy vs the administration. It is the American people vs bureaucratic blindness and incompetence.

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Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>

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EDITORIAL
THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE
HOUSTON, TEXAS
MAY 5, 1950

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 8 1950	
FBI - HOUSTON	
Bureau	

Tolson ☒
 Ladd ☒
 Clegg ☒
 Glavin ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tracy ☒
 Harbo ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Nease ☒
 Gandy ☒

MARYLAND SENATOR

AS chairman of the sub-committee appointed to investigate alleged Communist influences in the State Department, Sen. Tydings of Maryland has it within his power to be of great service to his country.

But he is muffing that opportunity. In his eagerness to discredit Sen. McCarthy he has almost completely overlooked the real question at issue—the alleged Communist infiltration of the Government.

He is conducting a partisan star-chamber proceedings, apparently designed to bury the inquiry just as soon as the whitewash brush can be applied without provoking undue public protests.

The mystery is why Sen. Tydings, of all men, should willingly assume this role of potential scapegoat.

He has shown independence from parti-

san dictation in the past. He surely has no sympathy for Communism. He has higher aspirations. Known as a man of more promise than achievement, possibly because of lack of industry, he has a chance here to add luster to his name simply by throwing the inquiry wide open and putting competent investigators at work. Instead, he is letting it degenerate into a crude farce.

The Senator from Maryland should know that, if there are Communists in the Government, that fact will be established sooner or later. The Alger Hiss case was buried for 10 years, but it was resurrected to haunt the undertakers. The Amerasia case again invites public scrutiny after a suspected "fix" five years ago. Eventually, the truth about it also is almost certain to come out. If and when that happens, and if it is shown that the national interest has suffered because of rank partisanship or official indifference, Millard E. Tydings will be discredited, not Joseph R. McCarthy.

On the other hand, if an honest, searching investigation should turn up nothing at this time, Sen. Tydings and his associates would merit public gratitude for acting to restore confidence in a Government department which must have public confidence if American foreign policy is to have real stability.

It is late, but not too late, for the Tydings committee to get down to business and do a real job. But if its responsibility is ignored we must look to some other committee to begin where it left off. The issues involved have too much bearing on the cold war situation to be forgotten.

Page

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1749 11 Wash. News
 NOT RECORDED
 83 MAY 4 1950 Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

APR 27 1950
 Date:

Tolson ☒
 Ladd ☒
 Clegg ☒
 Glavin ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tracy ☒
 Harbo ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Nease ☒
 Gandy ☒

EVENTUALLY THIS?

"MR. STALIN, I WONDER IF I COULD
 GET SOME INFORMATION ABOUT SOME
 SPIES THAT ARE SUPPOSED TO BE
 WORKING IN MY STATE DEPARTMENT.
 MR. TRUMAN WON'T LET ME LOOK
 THEM UP IN MY OWN FILES!"



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Page

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

83 MAY 4 1950

APR 25 1950
 Date:

Tolson ☒
 Ladd ☒
 Clegg ☒
 Glavin ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tracy ☒
 Harbo ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Nease ☒
 Gandy ☒

Tydings Gets Going on Quiz Of State Dept.

Orders Staff to Check McCarthy's Charges

By WILLARD EDWARDS

In a sudden shift of policy which caused much Capitol Hill speculation, a Senate subcommittee, created 54 days ago to probe State department communism, yesterday ordered its staff of investigators to start investigating.

Amazed reporters heard Chairman Tydings of Maryland, after an executive session, announce that five former FBI agents had been instructed to go to work pursuing leads on "evidence thus far produced and other new avenues of investigation."

First Order to Probe

It was the first time that Tydings had ever referred to the material presented by Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin as evidence, and the first time he had ever issued orders to examine any charges other than those made by McCarthy. The investigating staff had remained idle.

Reports have been current in Washington since last Thursday that Atty. Gen. McGrath and FBI director Hoover were ready to go before the District of Columbia grand jury and present evidence in several cases involving communism in the State department.

"I know nothing about that report," said Tydings. "It may or may not be true."

Action & Surprise

Until yesterday's development, an indication had pointed to a hurried report by the Democratic majority of the subcommittee in the near future, presumably disposing of the McCarthy charges as unproven. Tydings had set tomorrow as a deadline for McCarthy to produce any remaining evidence.

Thus, the surprise when Tydings announced:

"Committee Counsel Edward P. Morgan has been instructed to put his staff to work on the evidence so far produced and other specified investigations. We are running down some things exclusive of the McCarthy testimony. We have ordered a concrete campaign of action, exploring all phases of the subject."

Review Amerasia Case

"The Amerasia case is one we are definitely going into."

On June 6, 1945, the FBI arrested six persons for unlawful possession of more than 600 top secret government documents. Hoover said the case against them was "100 per cent air tight." Subsequently, Philip Jaffe, editor of Amerasia, a pro-Communist magazine, and another defendant were fined and the cases against the others dropped. Cries of a whitewash in congress led to a House investigation which failed to name those responsible.

b6
b7c

Page

Times-Herald 1

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

NOT RECORDED

42 SEP 19 1950

Date: APR 18 1950

52 SEP 20 1950

Mr. [redacted]
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 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
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 Mr. Belmont
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RC: LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES
 IN STATE DEPARTMENT

Cut Out Politics: Get Facts on Reds

By adopting an obvious "politics first" approach to the serious charges against the State Department made by Senator Joseph McCarthy, President Truman and Senator Millard E. Tydings have diminished the likelihood that the public will soon learn the whole truth about this vitally important matter.

Instead of pressing vigorously for a thorough, impartial sifting of the charges, both the President and Tydings have chosen to treat the whole affair as a partisan game.

And instead of getting a satisfactory, thorough, let-the-chips-fall-where-they-may report on the presence or absence of Communists in the State Department, the public is liable to witness another display of election-year politics and not much more.

This newspaper has criticized Senator McCarthy's failure to back up his sensational charges with evidence and his irresponsible use of smear tactics which can have a grave effect on both the revival of bipartisan foreign policy and on our prestige abroad.

But the very seriousness of the charges, and the fact, backed up by evidence in the Alger Hiss trial, that there have been Communist agents in the State Department, makes it inexcusable for the Administration to fail to get to the bottom of them and let the public know what is found.

Public confidence in the State Department won't be restored by a President who, after quite properly refusing to disclose confidential files, proceeds to join in a political row with wise-cracks aimed at McCarthy.

Nor will it be enhanced by a chairman of

the committee investigating the charges who shows more interest in the possible political gain that might accrue to an investigator than to the man's fitness to do a fair, deep-digging, honest job of getting the facts.

That appears to be the position of Tydings, head of the Senate subcommittee probing McCarthy's charges. [redacted] now [redacted] point [redacted] charges [redacted] state [redacted] the Ayer is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney General of his home State.

Who isn't candidate, among all those connected with the probe? Senators McMahon and Hickenlooper of the committee are, and so, for that matter, is Tydings himself.

This was more than a slap at Senator Lodge, who nominated Ayer. Lodge's refusal to engage in extreme partisanship, and his insistence on facts, instead of unsupported charges, have been commendable and, moreover, merit better treatment from the committee chairman. As far as the record shows, Ayer shares Lodge's repugnance to harming innocent persons through unsubstantiated charges.

But Tydings should realize that the President's refusal to turn over his secret files makes it all the more important that the committee's own investigation be exhaustive, effective and free from any suspicion of partisanship. A staff of able investigators, drawn from both parties, is essential to such a probe.

It is encouraging that widespread criticism,

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DATE: 4-14-50

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 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PAGE: 24 COLUMN:

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83 JUN 30 1950

coupled with Lodge's own angry blast, has led Tydings to change his mind about Ayer. We hope Ayer, or someone else fully qualified, takes the job and starts digging for any facts behind McCarthy's accusations.

It would be more encouraging if President Truman recognized the intense public interest—and public stake—in the situation in the State Department, and aided the investigation in every way possible, instead of regarding it as simply the springboard into a political free-for-all. That recalls his now discredited "red herring" approach.

Obviously there is politics on both sides in this investigation. But the public has every right to demand that politics not be permitted to go so far as to prevent a fair and factual determination of the loyalties of the men responsible for our foreign policy.

Both sides should cut down on politics in this inquiry. Get the facts on any Communists in the State Department!

FAIR ENOUGH

By Westbrook Pegler

THE hesitant discussion of sexual depravity in the Roosevelt-Truman bureaucracy, brought to public notice by the dismissal of 91 perverts in the State department alone, has elicited interesting comments and some references which seem to cast light. Mr. Truman, of course, inherited the corruption. It took root and flourished under Roosevelt.

Morris L. Ernst, a pushful New Deal satellite, will do as one witness to set forth and explain the attitude of the New Deal culture toward the queers. Mr. Ernst has been a busy man in many affairs.

He was counsel in the legal complications involving the lamasery on Riverside drive where Henry Wallace made speculative advances toward Oriental dieties and his guru, Nicholas Roerich.

He was counsel for the Newspaper guild in the period of its hottest Communist infestation. He was a member of President Truman's civil rights committee, which promoted the proposition that government should compel employers to hire persons obnoxious to them.

MR. ERNST nevertheless found time to devote his mind studiously to sex and commit his findings, many of them elusive, to paper. His books include "To The Pure," "The Sex Life of the Unmarried Adult" and, latest on this preoccupation, "American Sexual Behavior, and the Kinsey Report."

In this little book, Ernst remarks angrily that only recently a committee on human reproduction was set up to seek answers "to some of the unknown questions as to how babies are born."

Very soon however, he is expertly discussing sexual practices which, far from propagating people, actually frustrate propagation. The Western peoples, he says, have sought to impose their "pattern" of sexual morality, which he calls "customs," on the rest of the world.

"As if," he adds, "only one set of sexual customs was either desirable or natural," from which I earnestly infer that he regards as "desirable" and "natural" some "customs" which are by religion, morals and law abhorrent to Western peoples.

If he so regards those "customs," then, as an authoritative New Dealer, he has at least established a base. In that case, we know what the New Deal morality really is. In that case, we can understand why abnormality flourished in the State department, to say nothing of other departments, and why those Americans who are aghast at the revelations are in turn reviled as ignorant hypocrites.

"The Kinsey report shatters some of that complacency," Mr.

Ernst writes. "If we were complacent and the word 'complacency,' as used here, seems to despise us for a provincial bigotry. In Greece, he says, homosexuality was 'an accepted outlet' and, 'so far as we can tell, neither the strength of the Greek race nor the standards of its culture suffered.'"

Except that the race vanished, Mr. Ernst might have something there, but I find more interesting the author's attitude toward the "outlet."

"OUR habits," he says, "both of thinking and acting, have been so conditioned by the blind acceptance of standards fitted to another age that we do not know what a practical attitude toward sex behavior should be."

"What is normal, What is moral? What is pure? How much of the legal code dealing with sex is sensible? What is healthy?"

He rejects judges, doctors and clergy as authorities on normality, morality, and good sense in law. In particular, he holds in contempt "celibates" who "have been the most dogmatic expounders of the normal and moral."

WHO then, however, would Mr. Ernst prefer—prostitutes, homosexuals and other perverts as arbiters of sexual behavior? Them and Mr. Ernst?

The proportion of his writing on sex to the whole of his opus would thrust him into prominence. He is an authority. A New Deal moralist.

Although this book was published in 1948, long before the disclosure of the condition in the State department, Mr. Ernst, by the merest accident, no doubt, seems to anticipate that explosion and to enter a plea long in advance.

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Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

INDEXED - 131

b6
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131 62-29719 - A
RECORDED
APR 22 1950

Page

Times-Herald 18
10-Star Edition
Wash. Post _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N.Y. Mirror _____

Date: 4-14-50

56 MAY 5 1950

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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N.Y. Red Prober Expert on Commies

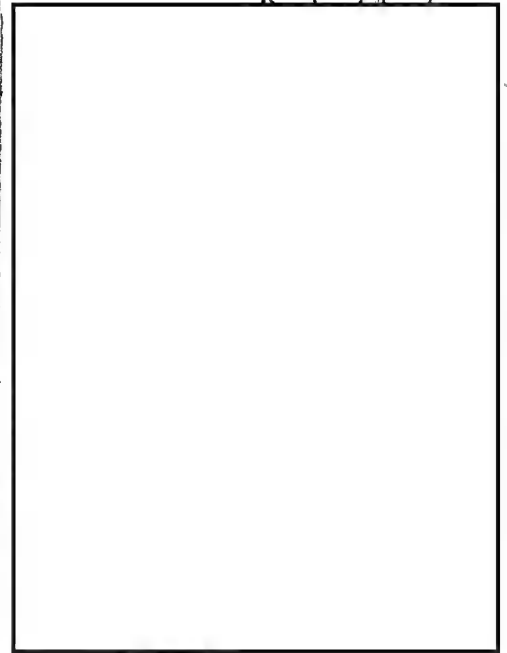
Robert J. Morris, the New York attorney appointed yesterday to help investigate charges of Communist influence in the State Department, has had more than 10 years of such experience.

From 1940 to 1942, he worked with the Rapp-Coudert Committee to uncover Communists in the city school system.

During the war he was attached to Naval Intelligence and helped to compile files on subversive groups. Later he prepared leaflets for psychological warfare against the Japanese.

Since then he has been practicing law at 40 Exchange Pl. He is considered one of the best-informed men in the country on communism.

As assistant counsel to the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee probing Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's charges, he is expected to call to Washington many witnesses not mentioned in the inquiry so far.



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N.Y. *World Telegram & Sun*
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76 APR 29 1950

Tolson _____
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 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

This Changing World

Appeasement Toward Russia Continues Despite Recent Assurances by Acheson

By Constantine Brown

In spite of assurances by Secretary of State Acheson in his West Coast speech that henceforth we are to have a global diplomacy, past prejudices and policies intended to appease Russia continue in force.

Whether appeasement is carried on at the direction of the Secretary of State himself or of some of his technical advisers is immaterial. Like the captain of a ship, the Secretary of State is responsible for the conduct of State Department affairs.

At The Hague conference of Atlantic Pact nations last week, which was attended by Defense Secretary Johnson and Gen. Omar Bradley, the top military men of this defensive coalition advocated the leasing of air bases from Spain, if not formal inclusion of Franco's country in the Western group. The result was negative because of the opposition of British Defense Minister Shinwell.

This does not mean, however, that the American Government should maintain its old attitude of antagonism toward Spain.

Mission Not Cleared.

While Mr. Johnson and Gen. Bradley were at The Hague, the three American chiefs of staff were on goodwill tours in Europe. Admiral Forrest Sherman in his official capacity of Chief of Naval Operations visited Portugal among other countries.

In spite of our general staff's keen interest in improving relations with Spain, because of potentially available air and naval bases, Admiral Sherman was not cleared by the State Department for an official visit to Spain because, it is assumed, this would have created a bad feeling in France and Britain.

Technically there should be no restrictions on top Army, Navy and Air Force commanders going to Spain. The 1946 resolution of the United Nations provided for the withdrawal of chiefs of diplomatic missions. On the basis of

that resolution, there should be no objection to our chiefs of staff visiting Spain if their presence is acceptable to the Spanish government.

The State Department, however, turns a deaf ear to suggestions that American military officers make official calls on their opposite numbers in Spain.

A similar situation exists with respect to Formosa, where the Nationalist government headed by Chiang Kai-shek is established and is holding out against Communist threats. The Nationalist government is still the only Chinese administration recognized by this country. Full diplomatic relations exist between Washington and Taipei.

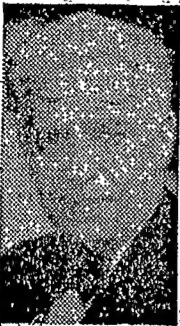
Fleet on Goodwill Tour.

An American task fleet composed of the aircraft carrier Boxer and two destroyers for the last two weeks has been on a goodwill tour. This force visited Indochina and Thailand and recently has been in Southern Korea. At Saigon, Indo-China, it was received with faint cheers by some sections of the population, particularly the harassed Europeans, and by mortar fire from the partisans of Ho Chi Minh, the Soviet puppet who is trying to put Indo-China under Moscow domination.

The task fleet received a lukewarm welcome in Thailand. But Formosa, where the presence of American naval units would bolster the morale of the 6 million natives and several hundred thousand Chinese soldiers, was left out of the itinerary.

On such goodwill visits the commander of the naval group receives his orders direct from the Navy Department. But the itinerary, except in very rare cases, is established in consultation with the State Department, which considers the diplomatic angles before giving its clearance to call at certain ports.

Whenever the American Government wants to remind other maritime nations of the United States' power on the seas it sends warships on courtesy visits. These ships and their crews frequently perform more satisfactory functions than the diplomats themselves. Diplomats talk about American power; men-of-war show it physically. The latter is more convincing.



Constantine Brown.

G. I. R. 1

INDEX 7-71

16-39744

FOR RECORD DEL
82 JUL 7 1950

Page

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

APR 7-1950
Date:

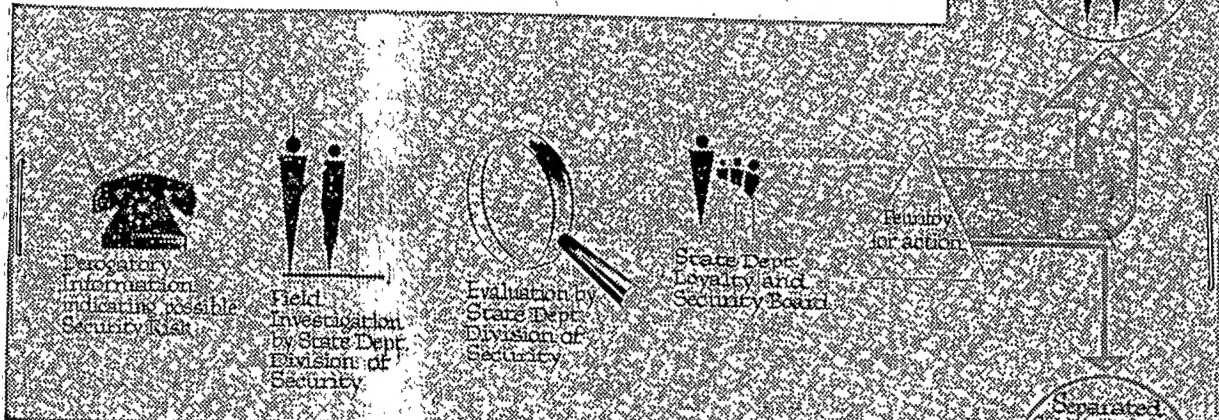
290
JUL 19 1950

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Diplomatic Third Degree

By Fred Othman

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____



This chart is headed "Eliminating Security Risks."

DONALD L. NICHOLSON, the chief Hawkshaw of the State Department, claims there are no Communists among the diplomats. After listening to him explain how he gives 'em the diplomatic third degree, the wonder to me is that anybody's left to labor on matters of state.



He turned out to be a graying ex-G-Man of 44, who looked older, but then

he'd had his worries, including Sen. Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin. As chief of the State Department's division of security (meaning boss cop), Nicholson was telling the Senate Foreign Relations sub-committee that McCarthy was all wrong about pinkos sitting at diplomatic desks. He said he catches 'em before they ever get to sit down.

To support this claim he hauled out seven of the doggondest charts, in tints of black and khaki, ever seen in this chart-conscious Capital. These, he said, showed how he enforced the President's loyalty program. They included pictures of telephones, on which he gets tips; screens, as on screen doors, thru which the suspects have got to pass; fingerprints, and a Sherlock Holmes magnifying glass he uses to scrutinize 'em.

SAY a young fellow in Oshkosh wants a job which, if he works hard, will allow him eventually to become ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. Nicholson's gumshoes go over him with the well-known fine-tooth comb. They talk to his friends, his enemies, and his high school teachers. Then they evaluate his record, according to the chart, with one of those screen doors. If he gets thru this without any Communistic ideas scraping off, he goes on the pay roll. But that doesn't mean anything yet.

The cops write a biographic sketch of him. They take his fingerprints. Then the FBI checks its

ords with the State Department's records. If there's any question raised of his loyalty, or even of his ability to keep a secret, the FBI gives him the works. This is known as a full field investigation.

If the suspicion stands up, the State Department's loyalty board gives him the business. If it decides he's okay, he stays on the pay roll, subject to a re-investigation whenever anybody hears any dirt about him.

ALL this, of course, is theoretical. Nicholson said with justifiable pride that after he gets thru investigating a prospective employee, there isn't much left for the FBI to do. At least the FBI never yet has discovered a Commie among those cleared by Nicholson.

He looks into the records of about 5000 people a year who want to be diplomats. He figures about half of these actually get on the pay roll. The rest either get the go-by as poor security risks or as dopes, or they grow tired of waiting and take a job somewhere else.

All told, said Nicholson, he's used the phone, the screens, and the magnifying glass on 17,000 people, including applicants and old-timers on the job. Of the latter, 202 have quit or been fired since 1947 because they couldn't prove they were loyal, intelligent Americans.

If there's a Communist remaining at the department's sandstone pile in Foggy Bottoms by the gas works, Nicholson doesn't know about him. Sen. McCarthy, unfortunately, was not in good voice. He was recovering from a sinus operation and he didn't even hear the head sleuth's testimony.

Page

S-Herald _____
Post _____
News 51
Star _____

N.Y. Mirror _____

56 MAY 5 1950

162-39749
NOT RECORDED
53 APR 22 1950

Date: APR 6-1950



The Adventure of the Forty Pieces of Corpse

By TOM DONNELLY

I WAS sitting in the privacy of my library the other night, reading a Sherlock Holmes story, when the loud, even tones of a radio commentator floated in thru the window from the apartment across the way. The commentator was saying that Sen. McCarthy could easily prove his charges against this Red and that if the FBI, the State Department, and the recalcitrant President would only provide him with files and evidence.

My book seemed to blur before my eyes, and the Sherlock Holmes story appeared to alter on the page...

THE Carruthers family sat at dinner in the bleak vastness of Carruthers Castle. Holmes and I, Watson, sat with them. As usual, Holmes' face was imperturbable. "You have assured us," said Lord Carruthers, as he addressed himself to the business of carving the mutton, "that you anticipate no difficulty in ascertaining the name of the fiend who dismembered my beloved wife, Alice, in this very room last December."

"I repeat the assurance," said Holmes with cool distinctness. "When the moment arrives, I shall reveal all. And I will say this now. The guilty party in this case is the murderer."

An almost tangible hush pervaded the room. Eye scrutinized neighboring eye, and in each was the question: "Who?"

"Gad," I thought, "Holmes is really on to something this time." "And the motive?" The question came from Lord Carruthers.

"The killer," said Holmes, after the most pregnant of pauses, wished the dead woman out of the way.

"I could not restrain myself, 'Brilliant!' I cried. 'Brilliant, I say, Holmes!'"

Holmes said nothing. He jabbed the needle in his arm with becoming modesty.

"You have clues, of course," remarked young Lewellyn Carruthers, elaborately casual.

Holmes stiffened. "You can scarcely expect me to do all the work," he said. "You must remember that I undertook to solve this bloody deed only as a personal favor to you. The least you can do is to provide me with the clues."

"Bless my soul," cried Lord Carruthers, "but I haven't a clue to my name!"

"I regard that as an extremely suspicious utterance," Holmes said swiftly.

"Dash it!" ejaculated Lord Carruthers. "I didn't mean I don't know my own name. I meant—"

"Extremely suspicious," said Holmes, waving this last outburst aside. "Miss Carruthers," he exclaimed, turning to that worthy, "perhaps you are prepared to tell me why the corpse was dyed green?"

"I assure you, Mr. Holmes," said Miss Carruthers, visibly trembling, "I cannot conceive of why this was done."

Holmes surveyed the assembly. "So far," he said, and every syllable was an icicle to the heart, "you have failed to prove my case. I call this willful obstruction."

"But really, old boy," reminded Lord Carruthers, "we don't know who the killer is!"

"I could no longer contain myself. 'The killer is you, Carruthers!' I cried, pointing at his Lordship. 'Holmes has told me this in strictest confidence!'"

"I?" screamed Lord Carruthers, "I?"

Holmes threw me a disapproving look. "I was not myself ready to give out this information at this time. Since it is out, however, I stand behind it. You, Carruthers, are the ghoul who cut that unfortunate woman into 40 pieces."

Carruthers was the color of an old pewter platter. "Can you prove I did this dreadful thing?" he demanded.

Holmes shrugged. "Can you prove you did not do it?" He gathered up his needle. "Come Watson," he said to me, "I have done all the difficult work on this case. The Carrutherses can tidy up the details among themselves. Let us move on to Sussexshire, where in an astonishingly brief space of time I shall unravel the Peculiar Adventure of the Movable Muskrum."

Holmes swept from the castle. I followed him, crying "Brilliant! Brilliant! Brilliant!"

4-26
Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
Clegg ☒
Glavin ☒
Nichols ☒
Rosen ☒
Tracy ☒
Harbo ☒
Mohr ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Nease ☒
Gandy ☒

Page

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News 37

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

INDEXED - 34

162,317,44-9
NOT RECORDED

83 APR 11 1950

576 MAR 10 1950

APR 5 1950

Date:

THESE DAYS

By George Sokolsky

PROPAGANDA has been started and is gaining some momentum that the charges against Dean Acheson, Philip Jessup, Owen Lattimore and the Communists and homosexuals in the State department should be hushed because they undermine confidence in our public officials and make representation abroad difficult.

The propaganda is based upon a truth. Public confidence in the State department has been shattered for many years. Long before Sen. McCarthy made his charges, all but the most ardent supporters of the State department, and particularly those who support British policy in the United States, wondered what has been going on in that department.

The Alger Hiss case, which President Truman called a "Red Herring," heightened the astonishment of a nation; the disclosure of the homosexual clique climaxed an unfortunate situation. The refusal to provide the Senate with such information as it is entitled to have, if it is to legislate adequately, surely challenges credulity.

TO CONTINUE to be silent in the face not of charges, but of disclosures, already establishing scandal, is to serve America badly. In these times, there is always an emergency and a crisis and an international conference.

In fact, it was because of these and the war and the plea for unity that we now find ourselves in such a disgraceful situation, involving shameful accusations and no defense.

There must come a time of housecleaning, and that time might as well be now as ever. The trick of finding an obscure Republican ex-senator, a one-term, who often voted against his own party, to serve with the State department in international conferences, does not reestablish a Bipartisan Foreign Policy.

Even were a Republican more prominent than John Sherman Cooper appointed, it would not reestablish the Bipartisan Foreign Policy.

THAT political apparatus was wrecked on the island of Pompa and it cannot be re-stated as long as the present top personnel remains in the State department.

Actually, among the rank and file of the Republicans, any party leader who associates with Dean Acheson's entourage attracts suspicion to himself. It is unfortunate that it should

be so, but the State department created its own atmosphere.

In any other administration, men involved in such scandals would resign. This, too, is a new phenomenon, namely, that these officials feel that they have a vested interest in their job, and the White House supports the view that once a person is appointed to public office he is sacrosanct.

Naturally, any such conception is false and even impossible. It is a reflex to inferiority, coming down from the top. Only those who feel themselves inferior demand such recognition.

WHEN Mr. Hoover was President of the United States, it was found that a young man in the State department made free with its documents. He was dismissed, and devoted the ensuing years to smearing Mr. Hoover.

The Yardley law was passed because State department data found their way out of the department. Certainly Mr. Hoover could not be accused of harboring document thieves, but when he found them, he threw them out.

That is the point: bad appointments might be made; or good men might fall for temptation. What needs to be done is to throw them out whenever they are discovered.

WHEN such men are protected, the protector, to whom they must be abhorrent, must have some ulterior motive. Certainly, Harry Truman cannot like either Communists or homosexuals. Why does he protect them? Why does he fight for them?

The answer is in the record. During the New Deal and the war years, when the personnel of government was rapidly expanded, men and women were taken in on their specialized abilities. The FBI and the civil service made checks, but often they were made after the person was actually at work.

Those who found the atmosphere uncomfortable in one organ of government, found a better berth elsewhere. The check never caught up with the worst of them.

Further, disloyalty involves a legally proved overt act, which makes any safeguards in advance almost impossible. Meanwhile, the subversive or doubtful wins a berth, does his work, and establishes a vested interest, which the President defends.

That is where the trouble lies: in the President's protection of the vested interest of anybody on the public pay roll.

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☒ Tolson
☒ Ladd
☒ Clegg
☒ Glavin
☒ Nichols
☒ Rosen
☒ Tracy
☒ Harbo
☒ Mohr
☒ Tele. Room
☒ Nease
☒ Gandy

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 83 APR 11 1950

INDEXED - 32
 Page
 Times-Herald 12
 Wash. Post
 Wash. News
 Wash. Star
 N.Y. Mirror
 MAY 5 1950
 Date APR 1 1950